The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. VI NO. 46 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

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Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured do not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 26,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtion (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Manila, Bangkok, Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 84, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,

Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan.
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 301 BASKETS & 200 BAGS OF DRIED GINGER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd of February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by order of Thakar. Vithaldas Damodar at his godown on the New Road near Wadi Bunder and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar, Oddharji, Govindji:—

301 Baskets Dried Ginger of Calicut of the contract of Maha Sudi 2.

200 Bags Dried ginger Alpai ready delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1918 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd February 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their room No. 52, Medows Street, (where the Furniture has been arranged for sale) teak and black wood furniture including rich tapestry, land drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, glass and panel door cloth and gown press, wooden cup-board, dining table, dining arm chairs, writing table, typewriting table, fancy double top teapoys, fancy Mahoganized low chairs, folding table, fancy side board, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, dirty cloth baskets, black wood cane chairs, 4 brand new iron cots with mattress and poles dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing table, carved black wood fancy teapoys, flower vases, American Regulator Clock, Jost and folding table, cane work fancy teapoys and chairs, glass-ware etc, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman going home.

Goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1918.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of:*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT FORAS ROAD OPPOSITE GRANT ROAD STATION.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of Messrs. D. L. Vaidya and N. Peerozshaw, Special Commissioners appointed to sell the same under a Consent Order made by the High Court in the matter of the Guardian and Wards Act VIII and in the matter of Oomar Hajee Ahmed and others on the 20th day of December, 1917, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 547 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other pieces of land, under Old Nos. 7, 39, 327, 340, and New Nos. 13476, 13541 and 13847 and 13858, and New Survey No. 1-194, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2959, and Street No. 168, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Khurseti Dhunjibhoy Rana and on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement 653 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenemen or buildings standing thereon, situate, lyin and being at Foras Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-distric of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other pieces of land under Old Nos. 7, 39, 327, and 340 and New Nos. 13476, 13541 and 13847, 13848 and New Survey No. 1-194, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward Nos. 2960 and 2961 and Street No. 170, 170 (1), and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property herein before firstly described, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Haji Abdul Satar Haji Talab.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwalla, Peerozshaw and Papa. Attorneys for Special Commissioners at their Office in Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SALE OF 17 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS

Under instructions from Aga Mirza Ahmed-Shisha, Frooshzadah, Isphane and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting purchaser Frank Jacob Iny, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 25th day of February, 1918 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Old Modykhana, Kawakhana Gully, Fort, in the office of the Aga Mirza Isphane the following:—

2 bales each 100 pieces White Shirtings, No. 7 B. Sassoon Tangil by known brand.

15 bales each 50 pieces White Nainsook, No. 999 by known brand.

Terms of sale:—

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchaser and balance shall be paid and goods cleared away from the Dock within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN RIPON LANE AT RIPON ROAD, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Hajarimull Lukhmanjee and Co., now trading in the name of Messrs. Krishna Roupa and Co. in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them by Virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage and two several further charges respectively dated 16th day of September 1908, 24th of November 1908 and 22nd October 1910, and expressed to be made between Syed Shafrudin bin Syed Azam and Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Ismail of the one part and Hajarimull Lukhmanjee, Crastna Rupa, Chunna Adechand and Kapurchand Meyachand trading as Shroffs in Bombay under the name, style and firm of Hajarimull Lukhmanjee and Co. of the other part and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 25th day of February 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 50ft. in length and 28ft. in breath or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3559

SALE BY AUCTION.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.—*(Contd.)*

and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3854 (2) and Street No. 41A and bounded on or towards the East by Ripon Road Cross Lane, on or towards the West and North by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the property of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manecklal & Co., Attorneys for Mortgagees at their office 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Feb., 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 12-16 h.-p. 4 cylinder, 4seater, Darraque Moter Car, Bosch magneto, Zenith carburator, new type tubes, with spare stepney wheel in good running order.

By order of the Chief Officer Fire Brigade.

1 Bay Waler Gelding about 12 years, in good condition suitable for the saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER, ENVELOPES, WRITING PADS, ELECTRIC BULBS, GRAMOPHONES, HAIR BRUSHES, KITSON LAMPS, BLANKETS AND BUTTONS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters, the following goods landed, damaged by ex. s.s. "Culna":—

5 bales of paper.
3 cases envelopes and one case writing pads.
2 cases containing 12 Kiteon lamps (loose).
15 cases electric bulbs.
2 cases each 20 pieces gramophone.
1 case 20 pieces gramophone and hair brushes.
5 cases military hair brushes.

On account of the concerned:—

4 pieces waterproofed canvas slightly damaged.
92 pieces blankets.
2 cases Australian buttons.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th February, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps electric fans, and electric light fittings, by "Osler", American book cases, cane furniture beaded chicks, American roll top table, revolving book cases, chest of drawers, almyraha, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silver cabinets, carpets and durries, one sweet tone cabinet grand piano of 88 notes combined with pianola and 32 rollers by "Concord", Chicago, canvas folding chairs, Singer sewing machine, iron cots, chival glasses, matting, large ice box, Zinc bath tubs, full size English baths and hand basins, fitted by Richardson and Cruddas, copper water boiler, aluminium utensils, garden tubs, and pots, one handsome strong Waler charger, 15 hands, 6 years old, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Mr. J. S. Ward, law-Milne.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 27th February 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of Feb., 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Clarke house" Wodehouse Road Fort, very valuable teak and black wood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Canji, Ahmed Dewji and others, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, refrigerator ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown, presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, hatstands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. B. BLAKE ESQ. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Feb 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs	6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.		

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDIAN CHEESE—Great improvement on preceding stocks. As supplied to Government Hospitals, Transports and the Mercantile Marine. A good keeping cheese JAMES CONNELL, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay. 2210

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply sharp with testimonials to G. L. GODBOLE, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer, Radhanpur State. 2645

WANTED—A HINDU AYAH for a newly born child and household work in a respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 827, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2592

LINO OPERATORS.—WANTED good, quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Also a competent MECHANIC. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

WANTED—A HINDU TYPIST with good knowledge of English, insight into Gujarati Accounts and must write good English and Gujarati writing. Apply to Box No. 839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2624

WANTED FOR BOMBAY—A FIRST CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN, capable in Steel Structural and Building Drawing work. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply by letter giving full particulars of experience and salary required to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2628

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GRADUATE WANTS TUITIONS in Previous, Matric or other Standard. Mathematics speciality. Apply Box No. 846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2644

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced CANVASSER for printing press. Apply with pay and certificates to Box No. 837 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED to buy Steam BOILERS an ENGINES about 200 Indicated Horse Power, 150 pounds pressure. CROMPTON'S, BOMBAY LIMITED, 35-37, Apoll Street, Bombay. 2542

A CAPITALIST would prefer to act as a GUARANTEE BROKER of any well established European or Indian firm. Apply with full particulars of business and terms to Box No. 840, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2625

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

WANTED

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for selling Shares. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 841, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 2626

WANTED—OLD PAPERS of "Jame," "Times" and "Chronicle." (28lbs) maund at Rs. 5 in cash. On being informed our man will be sent. Apply MANAGER, SWADESHI., "Times" Building. 2634

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—9 H. P. OIL ENGINE, 3½ H. P. Motor Cycle with side Car, 10 H. P. Gas Engine, and 2 H. P. Motor A. C. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH. Girgaum. 2633

FOR SALE—By Public Auction by order of the Indian Munitions Board, at Messrs. MEHTA & Co's Auction Rooms, 47 Cases Aniline Colours, on TUESDAY, 26 & WEDNESDAY, 27th instant at 2-30 p.m (S.T.)

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Wolff's Patent Compound Condensing Superheated STEAM LOCOMOBILES of 420 I.H.P. each (Class V. K. 14), with removable corrugated furnaces and tubes, extended furnaces with Mechanical Stokers, Surface Condensers with Edward's Air Pumps. Boiler pressure 215lbs. per square inch. Induced draught fan and Iron Chimney. Apply to the INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2635

TO BE LET.

FOR HIRE—A fine MOTOR CAR, for all purposes. For terms apply Box No. 842, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel on the sections of the districts Bulsar, Kankra Khari, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Godhra of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and branch are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station up to 12 noon (Standard) on Tuesday the 12th March 1918.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN.
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate, 20th February, 1916. 2636

NOTICE.

S. S. KENKON MARU No. 3, having arrived in Bombay on the 21st instant from Singapore, consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Marine Surveyors, will be attending Dock every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

After discharging her cargo she will load for Aden and Suez. The Shippers, who have already obtained shipping orders, are requested to send their cargo alongside the steamer as soon as she is ready to receive it, and those who require shipping orders will apply to the undersigned.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE.
Time-Charterer.

15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 21st February, 1918. 2642

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

COLLECTION OF DEMURRAGE ON WAGONS TO BE UNLOADED BY CONSIGNEES.

WITH a view to securing greater use of wagons, all stations will, with effect from the 1st March, 1918, be opened for the unloading of wagons until further orders, on Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday, so that merchants receiving wagons to their address, which they are required to unload, may do so.

2. In future Sundays, Christmas day, and Good Friday will be reckoned in charging demurrage. These days will not, however, be taken to account in charging wharfage.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
362 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE OPENING CEREMONY of the new premises of the shop of Messrs. MONJI SUNDERJI at the Old Post Office Building on the Kalbadevi Road, was performed by His Highness Shri Virjasinghji Saheb Bahadur of Rajpipla at 11-30 on WEDNESDAY, 20-2-18.

Our customers and patrons are requested to communicate with us at the new below-mentioned address.

THAKKAR MONJI SUNDERJI.
Fancy Cloth Merchant.

Kalbadevi Road,
Old Post Office Building, Bombay. 2597

WANTED.

TEMPORARY CLERKS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, to fill the following vacancies:—

One on Rs. 150, one on Rs. 90, one on Rs. 60.

Men with previous experience of Military Works Services or Public Works Department work preferred, but not essential. Apply at once to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Southern Command, Poona. 2617

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing a Pork Market at Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.), on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1918.

Forms of Contract will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21st February, 1918. 2641

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2639

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1918, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th March, to 5th April, 1918, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th February, 1918.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after 8th April, 1918, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th March, 1918, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 2640

WILSON COLLEGE DAY

WILL BE OBSERVED ON SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1918.

10-30—12—Scientific Experiments and Short Addresses, by Principal Nelson Fraser and Professor of the College.
4—5-30—Music, Recitations, Sports etc.
6—7-30—Chief Meeting: The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichae, C.S.I., will preside, and Mrs Carmichael will distribute prizes: addresses by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Frank Beaman and others.
7-45—9—Cinematograph, specially war films.

All Wilsonians are very cordially invited.

C. N. VAKIL,
Chairman of Committee.

Wilson College, Feb. 19. 2587

LEGAL NOTICE,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. DEVIDAS RUPAJI and AMBARAM RUPAJI, of Bombay Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, Messrs. RAGHAVJI SIVJI and RATANSI SIVJI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Thakurdwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 404 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140 and 140, New Nos. 1167 and 1236, Old Survey Nos. 452 and 447 and New Survey No. 7535, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram and partly by the property of Parvatibai, widow of Madhaorao Damaji, on the West by the property of Ramrao Parasram and Nilaram Parasram, on the North by Khatarally Lane and on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 77 and Street Nos. 160-162, Thakurdwar, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2569

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MANGALDAS MANEKLAL JUGMOHANDAS MANGALDAS and JAMNADAS MANGALDAS have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, liene, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if anv, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Girgaum, Breach Candy or Pallow Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 252 square yeards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2010 and Street Nos. 169 71 73 75 77 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 11, New No. 71, Old Survey No. 227 and New Survey No. 175 and bounded as follows:—*i.e.*, to say, on or towards the East by the property of Harischandra Pandurang, on or towards the West by Breach Candy or Pallow Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ballo Miya Pathan and on or towards the South by Kolbhat Street and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2638

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BYRAMJI JIVANJI MISTRI, PIROJSHAW DHANJIBHOY PATEL, JEHANGIR MERWANJI MEHTA and EDULJI JIVANJI MISTRI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have *contracted to sell* to our client the plot of land described below together with the buildings and works thereon and with the electric installation, electric lights, fittings and fans therein *subject* to the terms of the lease agreed to be granted in respect thereof by the *Board* of Trustees for the *Improvement* of the City of Bombay by an agreement dated the 12th day of December, 1916, and made between the said Board of the one part and the said vendors of the other part And with all the right title and interest of the said vendors in and under the said agreement. *Any person* having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same *known* in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land (being plot No. 67 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay) situate on the South-West side of Laburnum Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain 744 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-East by Laburnum Road on the North-West by Plot No. 68 of Gamdevi Estate agreed to be leased to Hormusji Manekji Mehta on the South-East by Plot No. 66 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir and on the South-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and is delineated on the plan annexed to the said recited agreement being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portion of New Survey No. 7316 and by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2808 and 2809 (parts of) and Street No. 3 and 4 (part of) and is now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
2588 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court, AT THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of th plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government tok land or ground held under a Lease bearin date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwan and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3585 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 10, 182, 184, and 398 New Nos. 14374, 14382 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123 1125 (2), (1285), 1286 (1), 1286 (2), 1287 (1), 1287 (2) and 1288 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East party by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs above named at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2238 Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARANDAS PARSHOTUM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS and CO., the proprietors of the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, the immoveable properties hereinbelow mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 1, Hammam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land secondly thereafter described under Old No. 704, New No. 3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 414 and Street No. 13 and bounded on or towards the East by the Land and chawls belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on or towards the West by the property 2ndly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi trustees for Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi and on or towards the South by the property of Lakhmidas Bhimji and Ors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 207 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the land firstly hereinbefore described under Collector's Old No. 704, Collector's New No. 3208, Old Survey No. 27 and New Survey No. 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under the same numbers as the property first hereinbefore described and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property firstly hereinabove described and partly by the property of Raghunath Mukund and Balaji W. Joshi, Trustees for Bhalchandra Balaji Joshi, on or towards the West partly by the property of Goomidelli Laxminarayan and partly by the property of Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and partly by the common passage above referred to on or towards the North by the property of the late Khunderao Moroji and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmidas Bhimji and others.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI and
PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1918. 2643

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOWROJI MANEKJI SETT has contracted to sell the property described in the schedule hereof to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Pension and Tax Tenure, but since redeemed from the payment of all Pension and Tax together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, on the North side of Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1226, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7452 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jehangir Cooverji Gheowalla and now of Vrajlal Jivandas, on or towards the West by the 1st Parsi Wada Lane, on or towards the West by the 1st Parsi Wada Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly, or now of Dinshaw Rustamji Cooper and on or towards the South by Girgaum Back Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1578, Street No. 99 Girgaum Back Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1918.

PANDIA & Co.,
2646 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS,

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Lamington Road. Telephone No. 2020

To-Night

THE LAST INSTALMENT OF THE GREATEST MYSTERY SERIAL EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE—CROSS

13th Episode
"THE FACE OF THE STRANGER 2
14th Episode
"THE HIDDEN BRAND."
15th and Final Episode
"THE DOUBLE CROSS."
Come and Bid Farewell to
MOLLIE KING
The Idol of Screen Lovers.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m., daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
Special Matinee every Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS,

At 6-30 To-night At 10 p. m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
Melbourne's Recent Success
THE TELEGRAPH BOY
A Novel Musical Comedietta
GOOD BYE FOR EVER
A Vaudeville Novelty
TABLOIDS
introducing the
CAFE DANCE
SEE
MELBOURNE and AUSTIN
AS
Temperance Reformers, Etc.

GREEN'S
ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT
Open every Saturday
Select music during dinner by the
SOUTH STAFFORDS
under the direction of
MR. W. HYNES
Recherche's dinners at
Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 per head
Tables are reserved only if booked in advance.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents the
BANDMAN COMEDY CO.
in a season of
London Comedy and Dramatic Success.
To-day 9-30 p.m.
The world's Record Breaker
"ROMANCE"
By Edward Shelton
Prices as usual Plan at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE 'BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
FAVOURITE RESORT OF ELITE OF BOMBAY.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF POPULAR PROGRAMME.
EVERY DAY AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
"THE MAN WHO TOOK CHANCE"
"FLAT HARMONY"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Price:—Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

JUST YOUR LAST CHANCE
make a note in your diary that you've
TO SEE
the favourite versatile British actor
MATHESAN LANG
who electrified Bombay five years ago
IN
that great Wyndham Theatre Stage Success
"THE WARE CASE"
The best British Film Production yet
SHOWING AT
thrice nightly at 7, 8-45, 10-30.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night ! at 9-30 p. m. !! To-night !!!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION TO-NIGHT

AT

Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

3 **Great Wrestling Matches** 3

during the circus performance

OF

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

Those that love wrestling should not miss this opportunity.

FULL CIRCUS PROGRAMME THIS WEEK. ALL OUR BEST ACTS WILL BE SHOWN.

100 Educated Animals! 50 Star Artists!!

Matinees on Saturday 23rd and Sunday 24th Feb. at 4-45 p. m. when School-boys and Children will be admitted at half price to all parts.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at **All India General Agency, Thakurdwar 419 opposite Indu Prakash Press.**

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

THE EXCELSIOR TO-night At 6-30 p.m.

A NEW VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SERIAL

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE-

PEARL WHITE, ARNOLD DALY & EDWIN ARDEN.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Commencement of the New EMPIRE Serial

"THE NEGLECTED WIFE"

The first two stories this week will be

"THE WOMAN ALONE" & "THE WEAKENING"

RUTH ROLAND The Famous Pathe Star

Plays "THE OTHER WOMAN"

In addition

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his latest 2-Act Farce

"THE POLICEMAN"

? 7 ?

To-morrow is Your Day.

Follow the unseen force as it moves relentlessly, cruelly, surely through the story to a towering climax. Nothing like it ever attempted.

THE BUSHMAN—BAYNE—WEE SEE COMBINATION

which is officially recognised to be the greatest is to be seen TO-MORROW at the

ELDORADO ITALIAN CINEMA.

in the prodigious production

THE GREAT SECRET

which we guarantee will give you the best run for your money.

SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPERS

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

New York: Feb. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports			19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain			Nil
" " to Continent...			6,000
Futures at New York Mar.			30.18
" May.			29.73
Spot Cotton at New York			31.45
" at New Orleans...			30.83
Futures at New Orleans Mar.			29.30
" May.			28.79
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 qual[ty)			8½
Demand Bills			4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars			85½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18th

Bar Silver Spot			42 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :— Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st			3 5/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/s			3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months			4 1/4
" " " 6 "			4 5/8
Interest day to day loans			3
" 7 day market loans			3 1/4
Consols 2½ %			54 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ %			48½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan			64⅝
Government Securities 3 %			55½
Exchange London at Paris France			27.17

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 18th:

5½ % 1925—1927			£95½
4½ % 1925—1945			£100½
5½ % New			£93 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18th.

Wheats—No change,	
RAPESEED	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan.	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Value	600
COTTONSEED.	
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nominal	19-0-0
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Paid	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Buyers Paid..	19/9
do. do. Bombay Feb.-Mar. Sellers	20/4½
Tone :—Quiet.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Buyers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Value	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

This morning Good Broach was quoted Rs. 643 Exchange and Rs. 645 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened steadier at Rs. 645 and advanced to Rs. 646, keeping at and about Rs. 646 to Rs. 646½ for some time with only a very moderate business doing. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and prices closed as under.

Ready cotton continues steady with some enquiry and exporters and mills, the demand running on high class lots and stapled sorts.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach		April	645
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola		March	641
" " Khandesh		"	620
" " Muthia		"	612
" " Bengal		"	588
Fully Good Bengal		"	536
Good Sawginned Dharwar		May/June	642
" M. G Westerns		"	630

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good April			642½
Bengal Fully Good March			536
Akola March			638

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21ST FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	615	605	542	512	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	615	605	542		"
M.G. Wardha		675	655		"
M. G. Nagpore		675	655		"
M.G. Yeotmal		665			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		659			"
M.G. Amraoti		652			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		645	620		"
M.G. Khandesh		625	600		"
M.G. Muthia		615	585		"
M.G. Broach		657	651	645	1-25 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	615	605	542	512	Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M.G.)	615	605	542	—	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	625	600	—	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G)	—	645	620	—	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	—	652	632	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	—	659	639	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	665	645	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G.)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	675	655	—	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	—	—	—	645	1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G.)	—	615	585	—	Ready

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 20th February :—

Cotton	11,135	bales
Wheat	33,480	cwts
Linseed	7,540	"
Rape, Sal & Mustardseed, etc.	485	"
Gingellyseed	16	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1,169	"
Castorseed	5,612	"
Rice	5,676	"
Myrabollans	3,932	"
Cottonseed	1,136	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	3,188	"
Jowar	2,425	"
Maize	17	"
Barley	1,841	"

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold 27-2-0.
Sovereign 16-12-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty 99-1-0.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 99-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192.
3 months' sight France Fr. 198½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 207½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 297½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 144½.
Bank demand on New York Rs 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47. Ex-warrant 94.
5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-1922 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 68/8.
4½ per cent Port Trust long-dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent Port Trust long-dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal long-dated 76.
4 per cent Municipal short-dated 89.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust long-dated 77.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary. 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull and a limited business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Standards 2005, Simplexs 905, New Greats 327/8, Madavjees 2435, Kasturchands 1325, Indore Malwas 377/8, Fazulbhoys 880, Davids 617/8, Currimbhoys 427/8, Centurys 447/8, Bombay Uniteds 1035, Advances 1060, Tatas Ordinary 260, Bombay Burmas 1147/8, Bombay Tramways 377/8, and Bombay Steams 307/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Standards 2000, Pearls 630, New Greats 330, Madhavjees 2440, Kasturchands 1320, Finlays 402/8, Fazulbhoys 877/8, Davids 620, Currimbhoys 432/8, Centurys 452/8, Nagpurs 2600, Tatas Ordinary 261/4, Alcocks 1120, Bombay Burmas 1142/8, and Bombay Steams 305.

The market is without any new feature.

BOMBAY UNITED SPG. AND WG. CO. LTD.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., was held yesterday at the Company's registered office at the Orientel Buildings, Hornby Road, when Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presided.

The Directors in their annual report for 1917 had stated :—

The year's working shows a gross profit of Rs. 18,68,642-9-11; Deducting therefrom the amount of Commission due to the Agents, Rs. 1,86,864-4-0, the Net Profit is Rs. 16,81,778-5-11; Add—Balance of last Account, Rs. 2,242-12-3; making a total of Rs. 16,84,021-2-2; from this the Directors have paid an *ad-interim* dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, on 6,000 shares at Rs. 45 per share amounting to Rs. 2,70,000-0-0; leaving an available balance of Rs. 14,14,021-2-2.

Out of this your Directors have appropriated :—To Machinery Deterioration Fund, Rs. 1,35,000; to Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 35,000; leaving Rs. 12,44,021-2-2 available for disposal. Out of this they recommend that a dividend of Rs. 200 per share free of income tax on each of the issued ordinary shares be declared and that such dividend be paid by the distribution, among members holding Ordinary Shares, rateably of 9,600 of the unissued Rs. 125 Preference Shares in the Company credited as fully paid up, Rs. 12,00,000; Bonus to employes, Rs. 40,000; Balance to carry forward, Rs. 4,021-2-2. Total Rs. 14,14,021-2-2.

The Mill property including Stock is insured for Rs. 1,01,54,000.

The profits and Fixed Charges have been insured with the Equitable Fire Office and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share, free of income-tax on each of the issued ordinary shares, as stated in the report, was declared. The retiring Directors, Messrs. C. A. Latif and Morarji Mulraj were re-elected, and old auditors Messrs. F. A. C. Furdunji and S. S. Engineer were re-appointed.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 9th instant occurred as follows :—

Bombay City 18, Ahmedabad City 26, Gogo 20, other places in Ahmedabad District 913, Kaira District 1,158, Broach City 28, other places in Broach District 81, Surat City 34, other places in Surat District 68, West Khandesh District 277, East Khandesh District 311, Thana District 26, Satara District 584, Nasik District 171, Ahmednagar District 92, Poona City 110, other places in Poona District 127, Sholapur City 42, other places in Sholapur District 196, Ulwa 2, other places in Kolaba District 22, Ratnagiri 9, Bankot 3, Vengurla 6, other places in Ratnagiri District 22, Belgaum District 218, Dharwar District 152, Bijapur District 309, Kanara District 2, Karachi City 4, Shikarpur City 20, other places in Sukkur District 29, Larkana District 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 304, Bhor State 7, Akalkote State 9, Shrivardhan 8, other places in Janjira State 14, Mandvi 1, other places in Cutch State 12, Cambay State 28, Bhavnagar City 6, Mangrol 5, Jamnagar 36, Jafrabad 5, Salaya 4, Porbunder 0, other places in Kathiawar Agency 493, Surat Agency 11, Satara Agency 38, Bijapur Agency 38, Mahi Kantha Agency 95, Palanpur Agency 120. Total 6,398.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops were in good condition in the Bombay Presidency during the week ended 19th instant except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana and by rats and want of sufficient water in parts of Thar Parkar. Harvesting of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Karnatak. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Thar Parkar, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Kathiawar. Cutch and Rewa Kantha Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Thar Parkar where water for irrigation is deficient. The prices of food-grains are generally steady.

KAIRA.

Rabi crops are being irrigated where feasible. Harvesting of pulses and tobacco continues. Fodder-supply is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Drinking water-supply is sufficient. Water for irrigation is adequate. Price of bajri 7, of jowari 12½ and of hill-millets 11 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Kaira 34 and of bajri 56 per cent. less than normal.

On account of the plague epidemic in Baroda, and dead rats having been found in the premises of the College Boarding House, the students of the Baroda College have requested the Principal of the Baroda College to close the College at least for fifteen days, and it is stated that a telegram has also been sent to the Maharajah of Baroda to this effect at Bombay.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

CENERAL COMMITTEE NINTH LIST.

Paid into the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ..	27,89,953	2	9
Khan Sahib Kalunder Ali Khan, Pleader of Multan, Punjab	10,000	0	0
11th instalment of Gujranwala "Our Day" collection, Punjab	557	0	0
12th instalment of Gujranwala "Our Day" collection, Punjab	255	9	0
Further subscriptions realised through the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, Bihar and Orissa	115	0	0
His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, through the Resident, Mewar, Rajputana	20,000	0	0
Goswami Sri Goverdhan Lalji, Maharaj of Nathdwara, through the Resident Mewar, Rajputana	500	0	0
Commissioner and President, "Our Day" Fund Committee, Coorg ..	1,712	7	0
5th instalment of the "Our Day" Fund subscriptions collected in the Shahpur District, Punjab	5,000	0	0
Collected by Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Pachbodra, Rajputana	1,500	0	0
Collected by Mr. Smith, P. A. to the Assistant to the Commissioner Agra	246	0	
Collected by Mrs. Winn, Khewra, Punjab	200	0	
Collected by Mrs. Lyon, Kohat, N.W.F.P	145	10	
Collected by Mr. Lisle, Assistant Commissioner, Allahabad	138	0	
Collected by Mr. Beatson, Assistant Commissioner, Agra	112	8	0
Collected by Mrs. Jeffery Archard, Sambhar Lake Rajputana	106	8	0
(The above seven collections were forwarded through Mrs. Catherine Heygarth, N.I. Salt Department, Agra.) Political Officer, Pudukottai State, Trichinopoly	16,000	0	0
Mrs. W. M. Hailey, Delhi—"Our Day" 2nd instalment	15,000	0	0
Through Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., Chief Commissioner, Andamans :—			
Major E. W. Shain, 18th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade	150	0	0
Officers' Mess. 18th Battalion Rifle Brigade	400	0	0
Honorary Secretary, "Our Day" Committee	50	0	0
Colonel M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. ..	29	0	0
Collection in Port Blair	2,371	0	0
Doctor Ma Saw Sa, M. W. S., Rangoon	40	0	0
The Feudatory Chief of the Baramba State, through the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur	200	0	0
Collections through Collector of Sukkur, Camp Mohamedpur, Bombay ..	7,835	12	1
The Comptroller to the Government of High Highness the Maharaja of Mysore	1,565		
The subjects of Mahikantha Agency at Sadra, Bangalore, Bombay ..	7,971	15	4
The Honorary Secretary, "Our Day" Fund, Bihar and Orissa	75,000	0	0
The Secretary, "Our Day" Rohtak, Punjab	2,546	9	
Fourth instalment of collections through Honorary Treasurer, "Our Day" Gujrat, Punjab	2,489	9	0
The Treasury Officer, Ratnagiri ..	15,675	9	4
Through the Commissioner, Ludhiana District, Punjab (to be utilised in the purchase of motor ambulance named "Ludhiana")	10,506	12	
The Sub-Divisional Officer, Hailakandi, Assam	968	0	
The Collector of Gaya, Bihar and Orissa	2,200	0	
The Bihar and Orissa Provincial Branch through the Magistrate of Cuttack	734	14	
The Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Nowgong	895	0	
Babu Ram Singh, Head Clerk, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Punjab ..	150	0	
The Raja of Nimrana, through the First Assistant A.G.G. in Rajputana ..	600	0	0
The Jaisalmer Durbar, through the First Assistant A.G.G. in Rajputana ..	336	0	0
The sale-proceeds of "Our Day" Postal seals in :—			
Madras Circle for December 1917 ..	1,320	3	0
Punjab Circle	1,432	8	0
United Provinces for December 1917.	6,411	15	0
Bihar and Orissa	6,431	11	7
Bengal and Assam Circles	1,649	5	6
Thakubari Gymkhana Club as a third instalment	478	9	0
Collections through Miss Grace Heseltine, Kingsway, Delhi	70	0	0
Third instalment through the Educational Inspector in Sind	400	0	0
Bihar and Orissa Provincial Branch, through the Magistrate of Cuttack	7,000	0	0
Cantonment Magistrate, Ambala Cantonment. Punjab	5,469	7	6
Sale-proceeds of "Our Day" Seals in Bombay Circle for December 1917	740	13	6
Sale-proceeds of "Our Day" Seals in Central Circle for December 1917..	1,847	11	0
Contributions through Dr. M. E. Graham Lady Porter Hospital, Bulandshahr, U. P.	79	1	0
The Feudatory Chief of the Bonai State, through Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur	2,000	0	0
Revd. Canon G. Guilford, Tarn Taran, Punjab	59	10	0
Treasury Deputy Collector, Anantapur, Madras	6,472	5	9
First instalment of collections made in the Marwar State	11,500	0	0
Proceeds of cinematograph performances held at Udaipur, through the Kamdar of Kushalgarh, Rajputana ..	820	0	0
Collections made in Sirohi State per First Assistant to the A. G. G., Rajputana	2,254	9	3
Donation from Master and Boys of Government High School, Muzaffarnagar	800	0	0
Sale-proceeds of "Our Day" Postal Seals in Burma Circle in December 1917	898	9	6
Final contribution from the Gurdaspur District, Punjab	1,300	0	3
Further collection from the Baoni State, through the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong	1,051	0	0
Beri Jagir, through the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong	707	0	0
Hilly Tracts, Mewar, through Political Superintendent, Rajputana ..	930	0	0
Subscriptions through the Treasury Officer, Manbhum, Purulia, Bihar and Orissa	12,163	11	6
Mr. F. C. Beynon, realised at Sanawar..	250	0	0
Collections from the members of the Mora Excise Sport and Literary Club	590	0	6
Further donation from the Tori Fatehpur Jagir, through the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Nowgong.	300	0	0
Sub-Divisional Officer, Sodr. Darbhanga, Lahiria Sarai, Bihar and Orissa ..	10,399	6	9
District Officer of Champaran, Motihari, Bihar and Orissa	187	7	0
Hony. Treasurer "Our Day" Gujarat, Punjab	1,200	0	0
Treasury Officer, Dumka, Bihar and Orissa	17,659	5	9
Hony. Secretary, War League, Karnal, Punjab	532	0	0
Treasury Officer, Godavari, Coconada, Madras	111	10	6
Kolar Gold Fields, through Mr. H. M. A. Cooke, per Honorary Secretary, "Our Day," Bangalore Dist. ..	27,856	0	10
The Feudatory Chief of Kalahandi (on account of Bihar and Orissa Provincial Branch)	10,000	0	0
Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara, Dhubri Assam	2,500	0	0
Ditto. .. ditto ..	615	0	0
People of Baramba, through Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, Sambalpur, Bihar and Orissa ..	1,559	9	1
Treasury Deputy Collector, Bellary, Madras	167	13	0
Musahib Ala Shahpura on account of subscriptions from the Shahpura Chief, Rajputana	1,691	0	0
Gurdaspur District, Punjab, through Honorary Treasurer, "Our Day" Fund	3,048	15	0
13th instalment of collections, through Honorary Secretary, "Our Day" Fund, Gujranwala, Punjab ..	127	0	0
Poonch State, through the Wazir of Poonch, Kashmir	20,000	0	0
14th instalment of Gujranwala collections, Punjab	160	0	0
Contribution from "Our Day" in the United Provinces	5,00,000	0	0
Through Treasurer, War Fund, Anantapur, Madras	84	2	6
Through Treasury Officer, Singhbhum, Bihar and Orissa	2,019	14	0
Through Honorary Secretary, "Our Day" Fund, Multan, Punjab	1,000	0	0
By donations, through Sub-Divisional Officer, Habiganj, Assam	2,792	5	9
Proceeds of cinematograph performances held at Udaipur, through the Resident in Mewar, Rajputana ..	567	9	9
Sums of Rs. 20 and under	52	2	3
Contribution from "Our Day" Bengal ..	10,00,000	0	0
Total ..	46,74,005	9	4

Paid into Bank of Madras.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount already acknowledged ..	44,329	9	8
Superintendent, Post Offices, Malabar District, through Calicut Branch..	57	11	0
Mr. F. B. Evan, through Calicut Branch	36	1	0
Mr. G. Zacharlah, through Calicut Branch	215	5	0
A. Satyanarayanamurthi, Elementary School, Vijianagram Range through Vijianagram Branch	30	2	3
Treasurer, Red Cross Fete, Our Day" Committee Nellore	80	0	0
Treasury Officer, Coimbatore	290	0	
Revd. E. A. L. Moore, being amount collected from C. M. S. Tamil Christians in Tinnevelly District ..	294		
Treasury Officer, Saidapet, being "Our Day" collections	3,031		
Treasury Officer, Coimbatore, being			

THE SERVANT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The third anniversary of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale has been appropriately commemorated by the Society which he founded by the starting of an English weekly. The Society has been conducting for long a Marathi daily, but its influence as an All-India paper was next to nil. The Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society under the guidance of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, who believes less in Politics than in Social Service, was greatly in danger of becoming the Indian prototype of the Salvation Army. Not that washing Mahar babies, distributing quinine pills, forming co-operative societies are bad things. They are eminently desirable things, but work of this kind was never meant to be or at any rate was never meant to be the sole occupation of the Servants of India Society. Even the Organ of the Society seems to have felt that all was not right with the Bombay Branch. It tries to throw a cover over the political activity of the Bombay Branch by stating that "the activities of the Bombay Branch with emphasis placed on the social rather than on the political side had Mr. Gokhale's entire approbation." Whatever Mr. Gokhale may have said, it was high time for the Society to begin some political work, and we welcome the "Servant of India" in our midst.

Whenever it is said that Mr. 'Gokhale spoke so', 'Ranade said so', 'Telang opined so', it can never mean that we should make a dead stop at where these sons of India left us. It would then exactly mean what Sir Narayan Chandavarker said at a University meeting, 'Progress in the direction of the tail.' The Ranade school of thought is not the monopoly of the Servants of India Society. Others have a claim to the name of Ranade. It would be a narrow interpretation of Ranade's ideas and activities to stick to what Ranade said literally. The "Servant of India" seems to have been alive to this danger of 'tail-progression.' It rightly says, "Adherence can only mean adherence to the living spirit, not to dead formulæ. The rapid changes taking place about us require a continuous adaptation of the doctrine: not what a great man said in other conditions, but what he would say now, were he alive, should be the criterion." Mr. Gokhale may have said seeing Mr. Deodhar's taste and inclination that he may do social work. Are we to interpret that as meaning that not only Mr. Deodhar, but every other member right down to the youngest cadet of the Bombay Branch should confine himself to social work? The political arm of the Bombay Branch is, so to say, paralysed. The work that Messrs. Joshi and Deodhar are doing, may well be done by tenth-rate men. It would be absurd to waste such highly trained intelligence and self-sacrificing spirit in arranging picnic parties for children or explaining 'We are Seven' to the Home Classes. What the "Servant of India" says a few lines below seems to have been forgotten by it in praising the activities of the Bombay Branch.

Not what Gokhale said in A.D. 1895, but what Gokhale would say now, at this precious hour, faced by the invidious campaign of Lord Sydenham, is the question. I can daresa that he would have flung himself into the agitation in England and faced Sydenham and put him down. He would surely not have waited for the "friend's" telegram for which the "Servant of India" wants us to wait before work, is begun in England.

"But you have no 'proposals.' What will you do in England when Mr. Montagu's proposals are not yet out? Supposing Mr. Montagu says something and the Viceroy says ditto and what both say, is satisfactory, then there is no need of deputation." Shades of Gokhale! Was it for this that their master toiled day and night and laid down his life? But what about busy professionals? They might have to stay in England for a year. Let us wait. Fancy a Servant of India arguing in this fashion!

But while all this "supposing and waiting" is going on, Lord Sydenham and his coteries are trying hard to sow discord, and Baptista is appealing for help. Let me also suppose a little. Supposing that everything goes all right, supposing Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu agree and the 'Servant of India' agrees with both, supposing that there is sunshine everywhere, what do you lose by sending a deputation now? In this case, our deputation will go about offering thanks to the British nation and cementing goodwill and affection.

But supposing for a while the reverse, where will you be you, gentlemen, waiting for friend's telegram? Wound the nation ever excuse?

The old guard had a child-like faith in work in England. It always harped upon it. Now when the deputation is being seriously thought of by the nation, the old guard has wheeled round.

What would Gokhale have done, had he been living at this hour?—Yours, etc.,

KNOW THYSELF.

	Rs.	as.	p.
"Our Day" collections	1,613	7	0
Mr. G. Zacharlah, through Calicut Branch	502	11	3
Sums of Rs 20 and under	30	14	0
Total ..	50,521	6	10

Paid into the Bank of Bengal.

Amount already acknowledged ..	3,296	0	3
Home Secretary, Faridkote State Government, Lahore	12,000	0	0
Total ..	15,296	9	3

Paid into the Bank of Bombay.

r ady acknowledged ..	1,42,310	12	0
oceeds of Dhar War Fete, through Indore Branch	20,000	0	0

aid into the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd.	46,74,005	9	4
aid into the Bank of Madras	50,521	6	10
aid into the Bank of Bengal	15,296	9	3
aid into the Bank of Bombay	1,40,489	9	0
GRAND TOTAL ..	48,80,313	2	11

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

School of Arts Exhibition, 5-30 p.m.
Western Indian Turf Club, General Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, at 3-55 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

Bombay Races, Fifth Day: First Race starts at 3-25 p.m.
Wilson College Day, Meeting, from 10-30 a.m., Chief Meeting at 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 24.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m. on the Saturday previous.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 5 p.m.
Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting, Cathedral Vestry, 6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Comedy Co. at 9-30 "Romance" and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY, Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 25	16 4
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express ..	7 40	21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Feb. 21.

301 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club on Thursdays, 21st and 28th February, 1918, at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day for the firing of matches 13, 14 and 15. The above matches and aggregates close on the last date.

302 Musketry.—The Classification Range is allotted for class firing as follows:

Friday 22nd and Saturday 23rd, at 7 a.m., A and B Companies, Part I and II, Table B.

Members who have not yet fired Part I and II, Table B, must do so at once. The Musketry season 1917-18 terminates on 28th February, 1918.

PART II.

303 Move.—Captain and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey proceeded to Satara on Wednesday, the 20th instant, on Inspection duty returning on completion.

304 Equipment.—All members who have not yet drawn Cartridges Dummy Drill, Haversacks or water bottles should apply for them at the Armoury before parade on Friday next.

305 Leave.—The undermentioned is granted leave of absence for the period stated against his name:—

No. 150 Pte. N. A. Irani, "A" Co., from 18-2-1918 to 22-2-1918.

306 Equipment.—All members of the Police Force appointed to the Poona Rifles and granted exemption up to the 31st March, 1918, are requested to return their equipment to Headquarters at once.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regt. will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant College Library, this evening at 4-30 (S.T.)

S. P. C. A.

The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals reports that in January 499 cases were preferred by the agents of the Society of which 325 were visited with fines for cruelty.

TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.

In the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, 278 animals were admitted for treatment in January while the outpatients for the month treated at the dispensaries were 644.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

The following is the result of the Prize Essay Scheme No. XVII of the above fund:—Mr. Tarachand D. Gajra, 1st prize; Mr. Bhalchandra R. Dhurandhar, 2nd prize; Mr. Bepin Behari Shukla, 3rd; Mr. Majesty S. M. Row, 4th; Mr. Labhshankar V. Vora, 5th; Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, 6th; Mr. Deokinandan Thaplyal, 7th; Mr. Gulab Rai, 8th

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH DAY, SATURDAY.

HANDICAPS.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12; One 9-6; Roi d'Ecosse 9-5; Dersingham 9-1; Politian 8-11; Silver Balm 8-11; Brendan 8-3; Matchlock 8-1; Giacomi 7-10; Summer Thyme 7-8; Screamer 7-7; Mordennis 7-0; St. Andrews 7-0; Spenser 6-7; Red Quill 6-7; Our Day 6-7; Rueful 6-7.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Verge 9-12; Roi d'Ecosse 9-6; Salandra 9-5; Llangeinor 8-12; Dersingham 8-12; Patrick 8-10; Triple Alliance 8-5; Forward III 8-5; Radiant 8-2; Pastime 8-2; Tootsie 8-1; Black Walnut 7-13; Mazboot 7-10; Symrex 7-9; Anthracite 7-7; Bandit 7-6; Camberley 7-6; Carpentia 7-0; Premiere 6-7.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-7; Footman 9-3; Sun Umbrella 8-13; Athlete 8-11; Bedtime 8-7; Gladiator 8-6; St. Bawn 8-1; Royal Band 7-7; Manilla 7-6; Dorian 7-3.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised by 3 lbs.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Forfeit Lass 9-12; Foolish Fancy 9-4; Black Kite 9-3; County Cricket 9-2; Dress 8-13; Fire Finch 8-13; Vanity Box 8-13; Premiere 8-10; All Silk 8-8; Kenilworth 8-7; Bellicose 8-2; Tollendal 8-0; Cicatrix 7-12; Weyhill 7-11; Matchless Maud 7-10; Dunskey 7-7; Binfield Grove 7-7; Dorian 7-5; Sospello 7-1.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Tammooz 9-10; Ace of Royals 9-7; Durban 9-7; Baloz 9-2; Young Majub 8-12; Defender 8-12; Saidan 8-9; Tawdry 8-6; Dartmoor 8-5; Union Jack 8-2; Lord Roseberry 8-0; Najdi 8-0; Fury 7-9; Arrow 7-4; Investment 7-1; Equator 7-0; Ata Allah 6-12; Compradore 6-7; Justice 6-7; Resold 6-7; Quantity 6-7.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Collingwood 9-12; Kayid 9-8; White Silk 9-2; Gold Fish II 9-2; Singer 9-1; Beyrut 9-0; Red Cross 8-9; Ruby Mine 8-8; Durban 8-5; Nassau 8-1; Tawdry 7-12; Royal Court 7-0; Black Ivory 7-0; Gazal 6-12; Palermo 6-10; Amir Aswad 6-7; Rose Hill 6-7; Malayeb 6-7; Morning Light 6-7; Longboat 6-7; Pacific 6-7; Compradore 6-7.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Haven of Rest 9-12; Spearwood 9-8; Vital 9-7; Dyna 9-6; King's Head 9-2; Penny Pie 9-2; Fine Trout 9-0; Comical Corner 9-0; Enchantment 8-12; Impecunious 8-12; Birthday Clothes 8-10; Drill Mistress 8-10; Hoppner 8-9; Motor Wrap 8-7; Loch D. 8-5; Little Eve 8-5; Symptoms 8-4; Sungrebe 8-3; Watch Tower 8-2; Taxi Girl 8-0; Balira 7-12; Flotelle 7-12; Lupinus 7-8; Wise Thrush 7-8; Cauldron 7-6; Przemsyl 7-6; Pink Flannel 7-4; Lucky Queen 7-2; Duet 7-0; Sugar Cane 6-7.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(First race starts at 3-25 p.m.)

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, One 9-6, Dersingham 9-1, Politian 8-11, Silver Balm 8-11, Brendan 8-3, Matchlock 8-1, Giacomi 7-10, Summer Thyme 7-8, Screamer 7-7, Mordennis 7-0, St. Andrews 7-0, Spenser 6-7, Red Quill 6-7, Our Day 6-7 and Rueful 6-7.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Verge 9-12, Roi d'Ecosse 9-6, Salandra 9-5, Llangeinor 8-12, Triple Alliance 8-5, Radiant 8-2, Pastime 8-2, Black Walnut 7-13, Mazboot 7-10, Anthracite 7-7, Bandit 7-6, Camberley 7-6 and Carpentia 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cyanite 9-7, Sun Umbrella 8-13, Athlete 8-11, Bed-Time 8-7, Gladiator 8-6, St. Bawn 8-1, Royal Band 7-7 and Dorian 7-3.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Foolish Fancy 9-4, County Cricket 9-2, Dress 8-13, Fire Finch 8-13, Vanity Box 8-13, Premiere 8-10, All Silk 8-8, Kenilworth 8-7, Bellicose 8-2, Tollendal 8-0, Cicatrix 7-12, Weyhill 7-11, Matchless Maud 7-10, Dunskey 7-7, Binfield Grove 7-7 and Sospello 7-1.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Spearwood 9-8, Vital 9-7, Dyna 9-6, King's Head 9-2, Penny Pie 9-2, Fine Trout 9-0, Comical Corner 9-0, Enchantment 8-12, Impecanious 8-12, Birthday Clothes 8-10, Drill Mistress 8-10, Hoppner 8-9, Sungrebe 8-3, Watch Tower 8-2, Balira 7-12, Flotelle 7-12, Lupinus 7-8, Wise Thrush 7-8, Cauldron 7-6, Przemsyl 7-6, Pink Flannel 7-4 and Duet 7-0.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Collingwood 9-12, Kayid 9-8, White Silk 9-2, Gold Fish II 9-2, Singer 9-1, Beyrut 9-0, Red Cross 8-9, Ruby Mine 8-8, Durban 8-5, Nassau 8-1, Tawdry 7-12, Royal Court 7-0, Black Ivory 7-0, Gazal 6-12, Palermo 6-10, Amir Aswad 6-7, Rose Hill 6-7, Malayeb 6-7, Morning Light 6-7 and Longboat 6-7.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Tammooz 9-10, Ace of Royals 9-7, Baloz 9-2, Young Majub 8-12, Defender 8-12, Dartmoor 8-5, Union Jack 8-2, Lord Roseberry 8-0, Najdi 8-0, Fury 7-9, Arrow 7-4, Investment 7-1, Equator 7-0, Ata Allah 6-12, Justice 6-7 and Resold 6-7.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the match played yesterday:—

Mrs. Reynolds and Mr. Irwin beat Lady Tata and Mr. Rag Rao, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

To-day's play at 4-45 p.m.:—

Final of the Singles and Final of the Gentlemen's Double.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY AT BARODA.

Under the auspices of the Baroda Students' Union a meeting was held on the 19th instant to commemorate the anniversary day of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Diwan Bahadur Samartha, ex-Amatya of the Baroda State, was in the chair. The hall was packed up with State officers, students, educated ladies, and many prominent citizens. Messrs. Mukerji and Nandnath Kedar Nath Dikshit, Mrs. Herekar and others delivered speeches.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

The opening ceremony of this association will be held to-day, at 6-15 (S. T.), in the hall of the "Good Life League," Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerny will deliver a public lecture on "Advantages of Tenant-ownership Buildings." Mr. K. Subramania Aiyar, will preside. The Hon. Dr. C. Fernandes, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Deputy Accountant-General, and Dr. Nadirsha Sukhia, will also speak.

GHATKOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Ghat Kopar Students' Union. Mr. M. D. Shah will deliver a public lecture on "National Religion in Future" in Hindi at Kanya Vidyalaya Hall at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb 21st.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	457 40
Total up-to-date	26,19,396-12

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, FEB. 21.)

Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, was granted privilege leave for four days with effect from the 3rd January 1918 with permission to prefix to it the Christmas holidays.

Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days with effect from 20th February 1918.

Mr. Jagatsingh Ailmal Kundanani to be on special duty with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records for a period of six weeks.

Mr. Abdul Fattah Sher Muhammad to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal Kundanani.

Mr. Narayan Venkatesh Kallyanpur to be substantive pro tempore Fifth Grade Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise and to be in charge of Ratnagiri Sub-Division, vice Mr. V. M. Moray, retiring.

Mr. C. Clifford to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Ahmedabad, Sub-Division, vice Mr. H. J. Keess, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. Gosford is appointed temporary Assistant to the Mechanical Engineer to Government with effect from the 1st February 1918.

The combined leave granted to Mr. H. B. Evington Assistant Engineer, and subsequently extended has been further extended by four months' furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for twenty-eight days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. F. L. Gordon Executive Engineer on special duty, to act as Executive Engineer, Public Works Central Store and Workshop District in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. Taylor.

Mr. T. S. Pipe, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for sixteen days with effect from the 27th January 1918 or the subsequent date of relief, his appointment on special duty taking effect from the date of his return from the leave now sanctioned.

The services of Mr. A. W. Hanckel, A.M.I.C.E., M.Sc., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 7th October, 1917.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut I D Ashford, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H B Davies, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G G Johnstone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G J Mason, Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut F J Biggane, Trench Mortars.
Lieut A J W Griffith, Dorsets.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Major H Leech, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Mathews, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G M Wilkinson, Cornwalls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C D Cooper, Hussars.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED NOW DROWNED.

Captain R A Harris, General List.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut G J Ross, Scots Fusiliers.

DIED.

Captain J Ball, Cornwalls.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut T Anderton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Bloe, Londons.
Second-Lieut A N Hutchinson, Worcesters.
Lieut R Jewitt, Household Battalion.
Lieut M H Ponsonby, Grenadiers.
Captain F G Price, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G D Watson, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut B Webb, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Wrigley, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Lieut J N Herepath, Devons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION KILLED.

Major C E M Cowell, Field Artillery should read G E M.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19

The following officer's name appears in Casualty List No. 608 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

General List—A. C. Lindsay.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

NAVAL DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Actg-Lieut-Col G L Parry, Marine Lights.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Sub-Lieut H Beardsmore, Volunteer Reserve.
SubLieut E R Crummer, Volunteer Reserve.
Actg-Lieut W S Dain, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut S W Gibbons, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut W M Hume, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut G M Love, Volunteer Reserve.

NEPEAN SEA ROAD MOTOR FATALITY.

INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

Mr. A. R. King resumed enquiry into the death of Ratanji Purshottam, a Hindu carpenter who was killed by a motor car belonging to Mr. Darasha Bomanji Dubash, driven by his chauffeur Govind Balu, along Nepean Sea Road on the morning of the 10th instant. Inspector Copping led the evidence; Mr. Balubhai Desai appeared for the relations of the deceased; Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the driver Govind.

Sadashiv Hari, a hamal in the service of Mr. Dubash said on the morning in question he was in the car which was on the left of the road. The two men were hand in hand and began to pull each other in the opposite directions. One went towards the sea and pulled the other and then let him go. The deceased moved back and was knocked down by the car. The driver put on the brake, but the car moved towards the sea-wall. It was not going fast.

In reply to questions witness said nothing would have happened if the deceased had either gone to the left or the right at once.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

A MISLEADING PAMPHLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have been good enough to insert in your paper letters relating to the management of the affairs of Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ltd., and I hope you will provide room in your columns for the following, as the matter is one which affects the public as much as it affects the Company and its shareholders:—

At the last meeting of the Company, which was held on 14th July, 1917, I drew the attention of the shareholders to various irregularities in the management of the affairs of the Company. For this I was virulently attacked by the Board and by the friends and partisans of the managing staff of the Company. At the meeting I pointed out that I had to expose these irregularities because it was absolutely necessary that a well-known concern like Messrs. Kemp & Co., should be managed fairly and honestly and should not for petty profits do anything which the public may have reason to complain of as unfair. The report of the meeting appeared in your column of Monday, July 16th, in which the following appears:—

"Mr. Bharucha said he wanted the Company to deal honestly. They had got a bad name in the bazar and they were losing customers.

A shareholder rose to a point of order as to whether Mr. Bharucha was entitled to ask questions concerning all the details of the business.

The Chairman ruled, Mr. Bharucha out of order."

Thus I was not only attacked by the friends and partisans of the staff and the Directors but even the discussion of the matter was stopped by the Chairman at the meeting of the shareholders.

In view of this the incident I refer to below will be significant to the shareholders and the general public and they will be satisfied that my complaints as reported above were perfectly well founded.

Recently I came across a small Gujarati booklet issued by the Company to advertise its preparations. This booklet had been published only a few months ago and it seemed to have been carefully prepared and yet it contained statements and representations which were incorrect and misleading. To start with, the firm was described as follows:—

"Kemp & Co. Ltd., London and Bombay, Wholesale Manufacturing Pharmacists."

The booklet further stated that every department was in charge of European chemists trained in England. It further held out Mr. Robert Ward as its mofussil representative with an office address at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

We all know that Messrs. Kemp & Co. is an Indian Company formed and registered in India and carrying on business in India and that the whole of its capital is subscribed in India. Yet the first is described as if it was an English concern in London doing business in Bombay.

The statement that all the departments were under qualified European chemists seemed equally misleading, because, so far as I know, the only qualified European chemist on the staff is the General Manager, Mr. Fraser, and except the Fort Branch neither the different branches nor the different departments are under qualified European chemists. The reference to Mr. Ward as mofussil agent was equally curious because Mr. Ward is on the staff of the Company at its Head Office at Charni Road and the Company has no office or place of business of any sort or kind at Ahmedabad nor at Calcutta.

As the statements in the booklet appeared not only inaccurate but grossly misleading I wrote to the Company and the Board on 11th December to inquire whether Messrs. Kemp & Co., was a London firm and whether they had opened business as manufacturing pharmacists in London and whether they had employed any qualified European chemists to be in charge of the various departments and branches and whether Mr. Robert Ward, who was on the staff of the Company in Bombay, was paid any allowance or salary or remuneration as mofussil representative of the Company, and whether the Company had any office either at Ahmedabad or at Calcutta.

After considerable delay and after a couple of reminders I received a reply dated 10th January stating that the matter was placed before the Board of Directors and that the Manager was instructed to inform me that the booklet I referred to was an old one. The Manager sent to me with the letter an English booklet which he stated was of recent issue.

This communication came from the Board of Directors. There was no reply to my questions and the whole matter was sought to be shelved with the excuse that mistakes had been committed in the old booklet which had been later on corrected. Mr. Editor, you will be surprised to learn that the facts were entirely the other way and that the Gujarati booklet which I referred to was published much after the English booklet which the Manager sent to me as the last publication. I pointed this out to the Board of Directors by my letter of 16th January and made a further inquiry as to the remarks in the booklet stating that various patent medicines therein referred to "were registered in Government."

My letter was written on 16th January, but as there was no reply I sent reminders on 24th January and 30th January and also wrote to the Chairman of the Board, Lieut.-Col. Kharegat, with the result that I received a reply dated 1st February stating that when the Directors dictated the reply to my first letter they acted on information given by the General Manager who was himself under a misapprehension, and that through an oversight the booklet was not revised when reprinting and the errors and omissions would be attended to when issuing a new publication. The letter wound up by stating that, as a shareholder, I was not entitled to any further information except at the general meeting. I protested against this attitude by my letter of 5th February and again called for a definite answer to my inquiries, but there has been no reply.

I have sought publication for the above in your esteemed columns because it throws considerable light not only on the mode in which business is being carried on by the Company but also on the attitude of the Directors and their determined efforts to stifle all inquiries as to irregularities in the management of the affairs of the Company.

I put the Directors two or three pointed questions arising from the booklet issued by the Company. They first tried to get over the difficulty by suggesting that the booklet was an old one and that no such statements as I complained of appeared in the more recent publication. The Directors ought to have known that this was absolutely false and that the publication I sent was the latest publication. When the Directors saw that they could not escape inquiry in the manner they tried, they decline to carry on further correspondence. This is a fair sample of the business capacity and business aptitude and fairness in dealings of the Board of Directors which claims amongst its members two medical men Lieut.-Col. Kharegat, Superintendent of Matheran, and Dr. Shantaram Vithal, J.P. It shows clearly that the Directors do not know what is being done by the management and that they allow themselves to be led astray in any way by the management, and, what is more significant, it clearly shows that an anxiety exists not to correct past mistakes and to see that similar mistakes do not occur, but to stifle all inquiries about their modes of doing business. A responsible Board of Directors who really knew their duty would welcome all inquiries into the management of the affairs of the Company and would receive all complaints in the proper spirit and see that they are set right. Not so Lieut.-Col. Kharegat, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, J.P., and Mr. T. T. Wright and their friends on the Board. They seem to be as obssessed by the fetish of departmental prestige as the most hardened of bureaucrats. Lieut.-Col. Kharegat and his friends seem to think the proper function of a Board of Directors is to repeat whatever is put into their mouth by the staff and to decline to discuss the matter further when they find that their mistakes or omissions or defaults have been detected and cannot be concealed any further.

Up to this day I have had no reply to the inquiries which I made by my first letter which was written so far back as 11th December last. A plain statement of the facts is so significant that I do not consider any further comment by myself, either on the capacity of the Directors or on their ideas of fair dealing necessary. One has often heard it said that everything is fair in love and war. Lieut.-Col. Kharegat and his friends seem to go further and to hold that everything is fair in business and in controversy.—Yours, etc.

R. E. BHARUCHA.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
20th February, 1918.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ORDINARY FELLOWS.

The Chancellor of the University has reappointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University, with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office:—Divan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, Mr. Natarajan, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdeali Muhammadali Kajiji Dr. A. N. Meldrum and Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kapadia have been appointed Ordinary Fellows in place of Mr. P. G. Messent and Mr. A. B. Clarke respectively. While in the place of the Hon. Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor, and Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., the Hon. Mr. Justice A. B. Marten and Dr. R. Row have been appointed.

RECONCILIATION IN DHARAMPUR RAJ FAMILY.

A correspondent writes:—After a lapse of ten long years the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur State and K. S. Vijay Devji, the heir-apparent, have come to a very satisfactory reconciliation. As far back as 1908 the heir-apparent came over to Bombay and has been since living in Bombay, taking interest only in his studies and religious pursuits. He had been on a pilgrimage during the period to Benares, Prayag, Hardwar, and lived for some time in Dehra Dun where he rendered valuable service as Personal Assistant to the Commandant, St. John Ambulance War Hospital at Dehra Dun, as is seen from the letter the late Sir Pardey Lukis, Director of the Indian Medical Service, wrote to him. He also visited Ooty and several other places in Southern India, from where he returned to Bombay some time back.

In the beginning of this month the Maharaja Saheb visited Bombay, and on the auspicious occasion of his birthday a reconciliation was brought on by the combined efforts of friends and well-wishers. K. S. Vijay Devji, it seems, is shortly to visit Dharampur after this long lapse of time, when a warm ovation on the part both of the Raj as well as the subjects is expected.

Grain compensation allowance of one rupee a month has been sanctioned to all whole time employees of the Government on the civil establishment drawing Rs. 12 or less a month in the districts of Calcutta, Howrah, Darjeeling and Rangpur in which the cheapest common rice was dearer than 10 seers per rupee during the month of December.

Don't you Wonder why?
EXPLANATION WANTED!

Will any Cinema-lover or film expert oblige the Bombay Public in general and this advertiser in particular by giving some palpable explanation as to why a particular magnificent Serial Film, which has already made the greatest possible boom in Europe and America has not yet been imported into this country by any of our enterprising Cinematograph Management?

Bombay is now teeming with opulent Cinema Houses and we hear of various costly Serials being hired at a rental ranging from 8 to 15 thousand Rupees. and—the wonder of it!

The most sensational, the most Vigorous Serial that has been the topic of the day recently in two Continents has not been thought fit for importation here!

And that wonderful Serial is

"JUDEX"

Anybody explaining the reason why this masterpiece of film work is not brought out in this country will kindly enlighten the Advertiser "Inquisitous," care of this paper or through the medium of the Advertisement Columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" will greatly oblige him.

JUST RECEIVED
WRIGHT'S COALTAR SOAP
Rs. 2 a Box.
AND NAPHTHALIN BALLS, Re. 1 per lb.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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DAUGHTER'S ALLEGATION OF CRUELTY.

REFUSAL TO GO TO PARENTAL HOME.

SCENE IN BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

There was quite a little scene yesterday in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, sitting in the Crown side of the Bombay High Court, when a minor Parsi girl, amidst tears and cries, refused to go and live with her parents, threatening to commit suicide if forced to do so, in spite of the order of the Judge that her natural parents were her proper custodians. She had ultimately to be removed from the Court with police assistance.

The case came up before the Court in the form of a rule calling upon Kaikhusroo Merwanji Cooper to show cause why the minor, Meherbai, alleged to be illegally or improperly detained by him, should not be delivered to Rustomji Edulji Besni, the father of the girl.

Mr. Desai apeared for the petitioner in support of the rule.

Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Kanga appeared for Kaikhusroo Merwanji Cooper to show cause.

MINOR'S EARLY CAREER.

The petitioner was first married to a daughter of one Merwanji, the father of Kaikhusroo. His first wife having died, the petitioner married a second wife Jerbai and Meherbai, the minor was a daughter of the petitioner by Jarbai, born on the 1st day of June, 1902. Some time during her infancy, according to the petitioner, when she was about four years old and, according to the opponent, when she was two or three months old, Meherbai was handed over by the petitioner to Merwanji, his first father-in-law and Awabai, his wife. As Merwanji had no daughters of his own she was brought up by him as his own child and Merwanji was very much attached to her. Merwanji in fact adopted her as his own child and for several years she lived with him. Awabai died about June 1916 and Merwanji died in August, 1916. In 1914 and 1915 she was sent to school at Lanowli and all the expenses were paid by Merwanji. At all the schools she attended she was called by the surname of "Engineer," which was Merwanji's surname. The Navjot of Meherbai was performed in Merwanji's house and all the expenses were borne by Merwanji. By his will Merwanji directed that his sons should spend Rs. 2,000 on the marriage of Meherbai if she continued to live with the family and by an unattested codicil this amount had been increased to Rs. 5,000.

RETURN TO PARENTS AND ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT.

About November 1916 Meherbai was taken by the petitioner to his own house. It was alleged that while she was there she was cruelly treated by her mother Jarbai, the ill-treatment consisting of beating with a skipping rope, a ladle and cane sticks, kicking so that her ear-ring was once broken, compelling her to sleep on a carpet while other children had beds, constant abuse, throwing the whole burden of household work on her, and cutting her hair short without proper cause. These allegations were made in an affidavit sworn by the minor; and the story was supported by the affidavits of a number of tenants living on the premises who swore to have seen some of these acts of cruelty and heard screams and cries of Meherbai. Meherbai alleged that the ill-treatment was so unbearable that on two occasions she drank kerosine oil and on one occasion she drank methylated spirit with a view to put an end to her life. She was rarely allowed to leave the house. Annexed to her affidavit were a number of letters alleged to have been addressed by her to Kaikhusroo, the opponent, complaining of her cruel ill-treatment and begging him to take her away to his house. On the 17th September 1917, the opponent lodged an information in the Police Court alleging that Meherbai was being ill-treated by her mother and was wrongfully confined by the mother. A search warrant was granted by the Magistrate, in consequence of which Meherbai was produced before the Magistrate and an order was passed declaring that Meherbai was free to go to the opponent's house if she wished. Meherbai thereupon went to live with the opponent and his brothers. The Police Court proceedings came up in revision to the High Court in December 1917, when the order of the Magistrate was set aside on the petitioner's undertaking not to interfere with the custody of the minor pending an application by the petitioner to the judge in chambers for directions as to her custody. Thereafter the petitioner filed the present petition praying that he should as her natural father be given the custody of Meherbai and had taken out the present rule.

FATHER DENIES CRUELTY.

The petitioner denied the charges of ill-treatment and cruelty and contended that as Kaikhusroo and his brothers had separated and were living in different rooms and as they were bachelors and there was no female member in their family and for other reasons it was in the interests of Meherbai that she should live with the petitioner. For the opponents it was contended that this sudden awakening of a parental conscience in the petitioner was the outcome of a dispute between the opponent and his brothers, and the petitioner, the petitioner insisting that the Rs. 2,000 given to Meherbai by Merwanji's will should be deposited in the petitioner's name and the opponent and his brothers declining to do so. The opponent maintained that the charges of cruelty were well founded.

Mr. Inverarity, for the opponent, contended that the minor was in law entitled to elect where she should live on attaining sixteen. Here the minor wanted a few months only to complete that age and the minor's wishes ought to be consulted. He cited the cases in support of his contention.

Mr. Desai contended that the father was the person entitled to the custody of the minor and no reasons had been shown to deprive him of his custody.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, stated the facts and said that it was quite clear that the minor was with her father from November 1916 to September 1917. If there was any delegation by the father of his rights to Merwanji, it came to an end when the girl was taken back. Here both the parents of the girl were alive and the allegation of the minor was that her own mother was consistently practising cruelty on her. The reason given was that the parents wanted to get hold of the sum of Rs. 2,000. It was to be remembered that this was not the case of a step mother. Evidently the girl was not happy in her house and wanted to leave it. There was no doubt that the allegation of cruelty was very much exaggerated. The Coopers had interviewed the girl while she was at her father's and if the allegations had been well founded they would have taken action at once. No mention had been made in the application before the Magistrate of the existence of a father and his Lordship felt sure that if such mention had been made Mr. Athavle would never have granted a search warrant. Now, was there any reason in the present case why the father, who was the natural guardian, should not have the custody of the child? The second question was whether he was in any way unfit to have custody of her. Thirdly, was it or was it not in the interest of the minor that she should live with him? If there had been a step mother he would have felt great hesitator in giving the father the custody, but here there was a natural mother. In one of the letters the minor herself said that the father really loved her and it was inconceivable that the mother should have practised such cruelty as was alleged. He was prepared to believe that some sort of chastisement had been inflicted upon her, but was that any reason why the father should be deprived of the custody of his child?

ALLEGED ACTS OF CRUELTY.

As to the alleged acts of cruelty, there was not much cruelty in being made to do household work or to sleep on a carpet. The cutting of hair could not have been done with a view to make her ugly and must have been on account of the boils. All that the evidence of the tenants came to was that there was some chastisement and shrieking in the house and these had been grossly exaggerated by them. If what they said was true, why had they not spoken to the Coopers about it? These were acts of mere punishment which were inflicted in every family. The father was perhaps anxious to secure the monies given to his daughter under the will, but that could not explain the mother's alleged cruelty. The father naturally thought that as the Coopers were separating it was advisable for the girl not to stay with them. In his Lordship's opinion the right place for the girl was her mother's home and the little punishment inflicted on the girl, on considerations as to the girl benefitting pecuniarily, cannot deprive the father of his right to the custody of the girl.

FATHER THE PROPER CUSTODIAN.

It was a very serious thing to suggest that in this country a girl should be entitled to elect at sixteen as to where she should live. The age of majority laid down by law was eighteen. The case of English girls was different because they went out so much. A rule like that if laid down would, affect Hindus and Mahomedans as well as Parsis. The point might be decided when it arose, but as then advised his Lordship would consider it much too serious a matter to lay down that girls of fifteen and sixteen in this country were entitled to elect where they should live. His Lordship made the rule absolute and ordered the girl to be handed over to the petitioner. There was no order as to costs.

Mr. Desai applied for the production and delivery of the girl to his client in Court.

MEHERBAI'S REFUSAL.

The minor was then brought up before his Lordship, and she piteously appealed to his Lordship not to force her to go to her father's house.

His Lordship: You will have to go.

The minor again protested and cried.

His Lordship: I will have to call the police if you do not go.

The minor said she was prepared to go to jail rather than go to her father's house. She would commit suicide if she was forced to live there. She said that the Coopers were respectable persons and she appealed to his Lordship to reconsider his order.

After about ten minutes the minor was removed by force by her father from the court room.

Solicitors for the petitioner: Smetham Byrne & Co.

Solicitors for the opponent: Little & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

357-92 and 1002-11—Matubhai J & M, Sallemahomed Noor Mahomed & anr v. Cassam Gulam Hoosein, In Person.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

906—17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Messrs Vadilal & Co. a firm v. Messrs J F Shroff & Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

1103-17—Unwalla P & P, Cawasji Pallonji Mistry v. Messrs Gilman & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

Special Case, 1213-17—Crawford B & Co., Peter William Monie Munl. Comnr. v. The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M & M.

811-17—Dastur and Co., Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v. Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji, Little & Co.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co., Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Lalchand Jusodanandan & Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

754-17—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G, Parwatibai widow v. Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

AFTER THE DISPOSAL OF SUIT 3577 OF 1892& OF 1002 1911

RENEWED APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 42.

367-14—N C Dalal, Talakchand Javerchand Sha v. Messrs Gordhandas Khatao Crs No. 6B. Payne and Co., Part Heard, 21-2-18.

THE BORAH CONTROVERSY.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the matter in which Mr. Nomanbhai Saheb bin Huseinbhai Saheb, Alibhoy Kadibhoy Oostad, Esufally Valiji Hotelwalla and Mahomedally Sahiwalla were at the instance of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji, called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 and one surety for a like amount each to keep the peace for a period of one year.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Messrs. Payne and Company, with Mr. Bhave, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the first respondent; Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, for the second and third respondent; and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai for the fourth respondent.

Continuing his address, Mr. Talyarkhan said the Police had apparently done nothing in regard to the petition to Mr. Sullivan, and that showed what importance they attracted to it.

His submissions were that no conspiracy had been proved in the case; the acts alleged by the complainants against the respondents received either no proof or that they were absolutely harmless; the acts were only the abuse for which they had the words of the complainant only, and there was no harm in calling *"maddai."* Taking a leading part in keeping order at a meeting came under the acts which were harmless. The phrase *"Khabber levi joiai"* was also quite harmless. Mr. Strangman had waved his arm round and asked that judicial notion of the huge crowd that gathered in the Court every day should be taken; Mr. Acworth had said the same thing, and he would say the same thing also, But there was no greater nonsense than to say that there had been intense feeling. The feelings were the kindest, and the crowd had been the quietest.

ALL SMILING.

Time after time some very unkind things had been said about the Mullaji but had His Worship ever heard a hum or a haw? Far from it. "Smiling they departed and smiling they came back." Mr. Strangman had said that the feeling was volcanic, but as far as he could see, it, was Mr. Strangman's eloquence which was volcanic, and there was nothing in it. Mr. Talyarkhan then quoted cases in support of his contentions. If one-hundred the part of the ill-feeling alleged to be existing had really existed, did his Worship think that the Police would sit supinely doing nothing? There had also been no evidence to show that the danger was imminent. They must show precisely that the person actually charged was likely to make trouble, and that they had not. They could not bind over people on account of ill-feeling, or bad feeling. The acts could not be construed as acts for which they should be bound over. The step taken by the complainant was utterly inadvisable. Such an order of binding would ruin Nos. 1 and 3 and particularly No. 3 would not be able to continue his business and it would ruin him completely. The only best thing His Worship could do was to give some kind parting words of advice instead of a binding order, as the former would have a far better influence than anything else.

Mr. Balubhai said if it were proved that there was no conspiracy then the whole trial was vitiated. So far as No. 4 was concerned no acts of association had been proved against him. The evidence was very conflicting. Nagri was a totally got up witness.

Judgment was reserved.

CHEATING AND ABETMENT.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon, Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged (1) Abdul Kadar Syud Hussein, (2) Abdul Sakur Syud Hussein and (3) Abdul Majid Kasam with cheating and abetting to cheat ten merchants of Mulji Jetha and Laxmidas cloth markets in respect of bales and bundles of cloth valued at Rs. 18,000. Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused came to Bombay from Madras about the month of July last and opened a firm at Chhas Mohalla. At the same time they started a firm in Madras in the name of Mr. Fakir Mahomed and Company. The accused then represented to the complainants that the annual turnover of Mr. Fakir Mahomed and Company's business was several lakhs of rupees, and induced them to deliver them the property. When the complainants demanded money, the accused put them off and subsequently when they drew a "hundi" on Mangumal Jasraj; it was dishonoured. The complainants then found the accused on the point of leaving Bombay and they, therefore, reported the matter to Superintendent Walker, who deputed Mr. Chimanlal to make inquiries. Mr. Chimanlal searched the accused's firm at Chhas Mohalla and found nothing but a safe containing an eight anna piece and two boxes containing some papers. The accused were arrested, and a communication was sent to the Criminal Investigation Department at Madras to find out the *locus standi* of the accused, and the inquiries showed that the accused were mere cooks at Madras and that they had no money at all. The whole of the property was recovered by the police.

In the course of the trial the first accused died, and the other two accused, who pleaded not guilty, said that they were servants of the first accused and that they merely acted under instructions of their master. The prosecution evidence, however, showed that the accused were all partners and that they signed documents as such.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced them to an aggregate term of three months and three weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

SARDAR AS DEVASTHAN TRUSTEE.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

A suit of considerable interest in the Deccan in regard to the management of a religious trust is at present pending before Mr. P. E. Percival, District Judge, Poona. The plaintiffs in the suit are Purshotham Narayan Joglekar and four other Poona Brahmins and the defendant Meherban Balaji Madhavrao Phadnis Menavlikar, a First-class Sirdar of the Deccan. The relief sought is the defendant be removed from his trust as manager of the Belbag Devasthan in Poona city. The plaintiffs allege there is, in the city of Poona, in Budhwar Peth, a very famous and popular public religious charitable endowment or Devasthan, known as Belbag. To defray the expenses of worship in this temple in the way of food offering, lighting, festivals, etc., inam villages, lands, khotis, cash allowances, etc. were given as inam during the Peshwa's Rule. Those inams, etc. are continued as such till now, nearly for 135 years. Before the advent of British Rule, say the petitioners, the Devasthan was managed by an officer appointed by the Peshwa and remained under him for some years, even after the introduction of British Rule. The management of the Devasthan was later handed over to Jeoobai Saheb, the grandmother of the defendant, on condition that she maintained the usage of the Peshwa's time and the management was in the same way allowed to be with the defendant on the same condition. The defendant was thus simply a manager or trustee of the devasthan. However, exceeding his powers as manager, he is said to misappropriate a portion of the income, which is meant for the expenses of the devasthan and which consists of the income of the Kuran in the village of Golegaon, Taluka Sirur, a Devasthan Inam village, the income of the forest in the Devasthan inam village of Waksai, Taluka Maval, the income of Pasarnibag land in Taluka Wai, the income of devasthan lands in the village of Bavdhan, Taluka Wai and the income of Ambeghar lands, etc., Taluka Satara.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

Th defendant, as in duty bound, ought to make use of the said income towards the expenses of the Devastham, but he illegally misappropriates it for his own use, debitting the salaries of some of his servants into the account of the Devasthan. Thus he is acting against the intention of the Trust and the condition imposed.

Though the defendant is the appointed trustee or manager he uses part of the Devasthan as his own private property. Thus he has made himself quite unfit and liable to be removed from the post of the manager of the Devasthan. The said devasthan in the city of Poona is a public property of the Hindu inhabitants of the city, and it is their common right to worship, perform deepotsav, etc. there but nowa-days the defendant threatens to prevent the public from exercising that right on the ground that the said Devasthan is his private property. This conduct of his, is a breach of the ordinary powers of a manager. Since the defendant misappropriates a portion of the Devasthan income, he has been unable to meet the expenditure necessary on some of the items which are quite necessary and which he was bound to do as manager under the original condition. Plaintiffs Nos. 1, 2 are members of the hereditary worshipper Joglekar family and all the plaintiffs are Hindu inhabitants of the city of Poona and are devotees and worshippers at the pagoda in the Devasthan. They thus have a public right to see that the Devasthan is managed on the lines defined in the original contract. The case of the present action arose on the 10th November, 1915, when the plaintiffs got information of the misconduct and misdeeds of the defendant.

PLAINTIFFS' PRAYER.

Plaintiffs prayed, therefore, (a) that the Court be pleased to remove the defendant from the post of the manager of the Devasthan of Shri Vishnudev of Belbag; (b) that the Court be pleased to appoint a fit and proper person or persons to be the manager or managers of the said Devasthan; (c) that the Court be pleased to order a true, faithful and lawful account of the said Devasthan income and expenditure, since the defendant went into the management, and that he be ordered to pay the amount that may be found due to the Devasthan owing to his misappropriation, negligence or default; (d) that the Court be pleased to order such further inquiry as the Court may deem fit.

Mr. Balerao, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dharap for the defendant.

DEFENDANT EXAMINED.

Sardar Manavlikar was examined in the Court on Tuesday. Questioned by Mr. Balerao witness said small presents of ornaments were given occasionally in connection with the Devasthan charities. He did not know to whom the necklace of the Goddess belonged. Personally, he knew nothing of a deposit of Rs. 200 made to the Devasthan's funds by one Monya Bappoo for the purpose of providing food offerings out of the interest. Shown the entries of this expenditure in the day-books of several years from 1897-98 witness admitted that those entries were in the handwriting of his clerk. When he came of age the family debt amounted to Rs. 40,000, half of which was due to one Deokle. Rs. 30,000 was also due to Subajee Maharaj Holkar. One of the Inam villages had been a gift of the Holkar's and the Holkar accordingly stopped payment of the income of this village and took it in reduction of the debt. All ornaments of the deity were kept in a box in an inner room in the temple. He had with him only such ornaments as were broken and had to be repaired.

Further examination of witness related to the salaries he paid to servants of the Devasthan. Witness was also asked to show in the accounts any items of expenditure which he had met out of his own private income.

The case is likely to occupy some time in the hearing.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A meeting of members and their friends took place yesterday:—

The election of 32 members since the last meeting having been announced the following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the present year:—President, H. E Lord Willingdon, Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod and H. H. the Maharao of Cutch, Managing Committee:—Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, Mr. T. R. Bell, Mr. C. L. Burns, Rev. E. Blatter, Mr. E. Comber, Lt.-Col. G. M. Evans, Major M. L. Ferrar, Capt. F. C. Fraser, Prof. G. A. Grammie, Mr. F. Hannyngton, Mr. C. M. Inglis, Prof. V. N. Hate, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Major W. G. Liston, Mr. F. M. Mackwood, Mr. H. P. Macnaghten, Mr. L. H. Savile, Mr. R. A. Spence, Lt.-Colonel H. J. Walton, and Mr. John Wallace. Honorary Secretary:—Mr. W. S. Millard, and Honorary Treasurer:—Mr. L. Robertson.

ACCOUNTS FOR 1917.

Mr. L. Robertson, the Honorary Treasurer, presented the accounts for the year 1917. Referring to the membership he remarked that the total number of members at the end of 1917 was 1,738 as compared with 1,711 at the end of 1914. It was a matter for congratulation that there had been no decline in the number of members during the years of war. It was however very desirable that members should endeavour to persuade others to join as the income from members, subscriptions was the mainstay of the finance of the Society and indeed the Journal which the members received free was well worth the small annual subscription of Rs. 15. Turning to the figures in the accounts Mr. Robertson explained that the year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,700 and closed with the balance of Rs. 2,945. Ordinary income and expenditurue were about the same as last year. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was invested in War Bonds. The staff had also been assisted to subscribe to the War Loan by advances on easy terms, and a sum of Rs. 1,032 had been utilized in this way.

The Mammal Fund Accounts were also dealt with. Owing to the absence of the collectors on active service, not much work was being carried on but several of the members had been good to work for the Society and some interesting collections had been received from Mesopotamia and Baluchistan. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,333 and closed with a balance of Rs. 8,962. This will suffice to carry on the work in the present restricted scale but when collectors against become available an energetic appeal would have to be made for funds.

Mr. Robertson mentioned that the Secretary of State Mr. Montagu, paid a visit to the Society's Museum in January last and took great interest in the collections and in the work being done by the Mammal Survey.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. N. B. Kinnear, the Keeper of the Museum, made the following remarks on the specimens received:—

Since the last meeting the Society has received 151 mammals, 130 birds and 74 reptiles as well as a few insects. The most outstanding contribution is Capt. Hotson's from Baluchistan, which includes 128 mammals, 33 birds and a large number of sheets of botanical specimens.

"CRYING FOR THE MOON."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Crying for the Moon," has put the case for a war allowance for his brother telegraphists rather weakly, and it may, perhaps, help them towards more considerate treatment, than they are at present receiving, to recapitulate some of the telling points.

When in 1908 the men struck for better pay and prospects the Government fixed a rate of remuneration which was then accepted as a reasonable living wage, but, since then, the world has moved on apace, and the purchasing power of the rupee has dwindled down to half its former value, but the department has done nothing to raise it despite the fact that the richest feel the pinch in these emergent times.

The Telegraph authorities should bear in mind, that they have earned an enormous revenue where they are not expected to, and continued disregard to the needs of their staff can only savour of callous indifference.

Bombay, above all other cities in India, is the area where prices have soared suddenly, being the scene of many a disorder, and it is here that the relief should be both prompt and generous.

The staff finding that their appeal is shelved have resorted to a mode of increasing their wages which is making its effect felt. As statistics show overtime is unduly high, and, when the earnings from this are insufficient, they look to the co-operative society or the money-lender. These are bad signs and need combating. This genteel misery is avoidable if the department is willing to face an expense equal to the outlay they met in renovating that old dungeon of a post office in which they are now housed. The amalgamation has reduced the telegraph department to an ancillary position, where it occupies the old premises of the post, somewhat after the manner of a little boy who wears his bigger brother's discarded clothes.

They carried this "penny wise and pound foolish" policy into Delhi, during the Durbar, when they had a flimsy encampment as much unlike the gorgeous post office there, as a Bujia shop from Buckingham Palace.

Meanwhile, statistics are being obtained from the staff as to the rents they pay, ostensibly with the object of raising house allowances, but *timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*—it seems like an attempt to give the quietus to the war allowance business. Let them be done with this paltering, and follow the English example of giving workers in vital industries an accession of wages.—Yours, etc.,

"ISHMAEL."

Feb. 21, 1918.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' PETROL.

INCREASE IN ALLOWANCES APPROVED.

RECENT CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the two principal items discussed by the members were the motor car allowance of municipal officers and the recent outbreak of cholera in the city.

The Corporation discussed a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending that the motor car allowance of Rs. 75 granted to its officers, should be increased to Rs. 100 on account of the rise in the price of petrol.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that the resolution be adopted.

DR. SUKHIA'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter asking for the increase be recorded. Dr. Sukhia said Government did not treat their officers so generously as the Corporation did. Officers getting very high salaries in Government service in the city were not getting carriage and motor allowances on such a lavish scale. In Madras and Calcutta the Municipalities supplied their officers with motor cycles or paid them cycle allowances in most instances. Even though the officers in those cities were not getting such high salaries as in Bombay their allowances were on a very small scale. The Corporation should provide their officers with cycles, and then they would work better. The price of petrol had gone up, the wages of chauffeurs had gone up, the prices of foodstuffs had gone up, and the salaries of these officers had also gone up. (Laughter.) Perhaps the officers not satisfied with these allowances, would ask, after they were tired, for allowances for refreshments. (Renewed laughter.) They should not sanction this extravagance.

Mr. Sunderao D. Navalker seconded. He said this high scale was not justified.

Dr. D. B. Master said in other towns these high allowances were rather the exception than the rule.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the original proposition. He said if they provided their officers with facilities for travelling they would be able to do better work for the city.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said if the principle had been accepted in the past, he did not see any reason why they should not pass the extra allowance.

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was passed by the Corporation.

"KUTCHRA" DEPOTS.

Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master moved:

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the total number of *kutchra* depots established in the City, the localities in which they are situated and the steps necessary to remove them in the interests of the health of the City."

He said in the name of sanitation, and health they had established these depots, and in spite of repeated discussions they had continued their old practice. They should put a stop to this, and carry the *kutchra* direct to the dumping ground.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded and the resolution was carried.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

Sir Bhalchandra moved, recording the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1917.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said, he objected to the statement made by the Health Officer in his report that the bad quality of the food consumed by the poor people, was the cause of the outbreak of cholera in the city. Dr. Clemesha had told them in his report that the real cause of this was the Tansa water, for cholera was a water-borne disease. Dr. Clemesha had told them whenever there was an appearance of cholera in the city, cholera cases had first appeared among those people who lived near the catchment area of Tansa water and used it for their purposes. Cholera was really due to bad water, and this disease was always to be traced to the fountain head at Tansa. He deprecated statements of such a nature in the report. In almost every case it was the bad supply of water that had caused cholera. He wanted to ask whether the Health Officer had made enquiries if there had been cholera cases at the catchment area, for Dr. Clemesha had said that almost all the cases were due to that reason.

Mr. Tod said the increase in many of the diseases was really due to improved diagnosis. His servants drank tap water without even spirits and they did not get an attack.

Dr. Gaya said the infection was not due so much to the bad water supply as to the poor quality of food, and he quite agreed with the remarks made by the Health Officer.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said he did not quite agree with the remarks of Dr. Sukhia.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali gave a successful performance of the Sangit play "Swayamwar" last night at the Baliwala's Theatre, in aid of the Building Fund for the Chinchwad Branch of the Anath Vidyarthi-Griha of Poona. The performance was under the patronage of Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

"The Times of Ceylon" London correspondent, cabling on Feb. 15th., says retailing tea at the flat rate of two shillings and eight pence was instituted on the 19th.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TRUTH":—We cannot give any more space to the discussion of this matter. If those who read our original comments and your letter will be fully convinced of the truth of your remarks,—as you say,—there seems to be no need for further discussion.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 22, 1918.

THE BENGAL TERROR.
I.

We doubt whether any more appalling document offered to the public as an explanation of a grave official blunder has ever issued from any department in this country than the communique of the Bengal Government relating the circumstances under which two innocent and respectable married women were arrested under the orders of the C.I.D. and kept in custody for over fifteen days. It must be remembered that there was never from beginning to end a shred of evidence, that would be accepted by any reasonable person, to justify the formation of a shadow of suspicion that these two ladies had done anything, or were concerned in anything, which would have justified the bringing into operation even of the wide provisions of the accommodating Defence of India Act in their case. The whole proceeding originated in what appears to us as about as gross a misuse of the powers of that Act as could be possibly conceived, and it was extended by a continuing misuse of those powers and a series of errors of judgment and stupid and careless blunders which constitute a damning revelation of the irresponsible manner in which human life and liberty is played with in Bengal by this department, armed with powers and authority which apparently know no licence either in its own conscience or in control by higher authority.

The gravity of the whole business is not lessened, but, is considerably aggravated, by the apparent inability of the Government, judging by its communique, to appreciate the inexcusable carelessness and want of all sense of proper responsibility on the part of those concerned in the perpetration of this official outrage, as well as the ineptitude,—to use a mild word,—of the defence put forward by Lord Ronaldshay in his speech to the Council. We have no hesitation in saying, that nearly everybody concerned in this affair deserves, not the mere, mild expressions of regret contained in the Government's communique but at the least to be removed from a sphere of responsibility in which it is possible for them to play with the liberties of individuals in this reprehensible fashion. As for the Government of Bengal, it is difficult to know what to say of an Administration under whose auspices such scandals can occur, or of a Governor who, instead of frankly admitting the reprehensible and deplorable character of the story, as disclosed by Government itself, offers to his Council an irrelevant and humiliating plea for special consideration. A minister attempting to put forward such an explanation in a popular assembly would not remain in office a single day. That is our measure, deliberately formed, of the defence which Lord Ronaldshay thinks good enough for a council which unfortunately has no power of expressing censure of the acts of Government in any practical fashion.

We may just examine, briefly, in order to show that we do not use the language of exaggeration, the story related by the Government of Bengal of the circumstances of this affair. Among the papers of a "dangerous member of the revolutionary party" recently arrested in Calcutta,—not yet tried and convicted be it noted,—the name of "Srimati Sindubala Dasi, c/o Ramanvia Ghosh, Village Shahbazpur, P. O. Rajkhamar via Indas (Bankura)." is found. On the strength of this and nothing else, a telegram is sent to the local Superintendent of Police to seek out this woman, search her house and arrest her. Such are the perils to which individual liberty is liable in Bengal to-day! The Superintendent immediately makes off to the village in question, discovers the existence of a man named Kunja Ghose, "surmises" that the word Ramanbia in his telegram may be a mistake for Kunja, discovers in the latter's house a Sindubala Dasi and promptly arrests her. He then gets to hear, however, of another Sindubala Dasi, the wife of one Debendra Ghose. So he then begins to "entertain doubts" whether Ramanbia is not a mistake for Debendra and arrests the second Sindubala. Presumably, if there had been a third Sindubala Dasi discovered in the course of his investigations, whose husband's name was Surendra, he would have begun to entertain doubts whether or to surmise that Ramanbia was a mistake for Surendra! However, on the strength of his doubts and surmises these two innocent and respectable women, one of them pregnant, are hawked about the district in custody, partly on foot and partly in bullock carts, and after spending a night in the cutchery and a day "in the vicinity of the thana" are ultimately taken by train to Bankura, where they are made to walk at eleven o'clock at night to the common jail where they are detained in custody like common criminals from January 5th to some date unmentioned succeeding the order for their release, which was recommended to the Local Government on the January 18th,—for the C.I.D can arrest in these cases but they cannot release, even when they are forced themselves to recognise a gross blunder, without the consent of the Local Government. In the meanwhile, the detention of the two ladies in jail has been prolonged by a series of amazing blunders and equally amazing instances of carelessness. The Superintendent in Calcutta, to whom the District Superintendent's report was addressed, left Calcutta on January 8th and he did not see the report till January 11th. The Deputy Inspector-General, in the course of the leisurely routine followed in the matter of the disposal of persons against whom no charge has been formulated and against nothing but suspicion based on the most flimsy material exists, sees the report the next day. Then a telegram which he orders to be sent is mislaid and never sent at all, though the "D.I.G. was under the impression that it had been sent." He sits down and waits for an answer to this mislaid telegram and ultimately on the 18th January, none being to hand, he suddenly wakes up and comes to the conclusion that he is not justified in keeping these ladies in custody any longer; his attention, probably having been called to the fact that the matter is being ventilated in the press and his action prompted by the likelihood of awkward enquiries.

And all that the Government have to say about all this is that:—

(1.) The order of arrest was an "error of judgment."

(2.) The action of the Superintendent of Police, Bankura, was "justified by a bona-fide doubt as to the identity of the woman covered by his orders."

(3.) "The delay in considering the report is accounted for between the 7th and 12th January by the fact that the officer to whom it was addressed was called away from Calcutta," and

(4.) In regard to the delay between the 12th and 18th January, "it is to be regretted that the Deputy Inspector-General did not decide at once that the case (sic) against the two women did not justify their continued detention." But "when he realised the true position the Deputy Inspector-General acted correctly."

These views of the Government will be communicated all to the officers concerned. And with that and a perfunctorily phrased expression of regret on the part of the Government the public are expected to be satisfied There we will leave the matter for to-day.

THE CONGRESS AND HOME RULE DEPUTATIONS.

We must confess to some surprise at the appearance of an extraordinarily ill-informed article on the subject of the proposed Indian deputations to England in the columns of the new journal, "The Servant of India,"—the more so, as its editor, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, is known to be in touch with national affairs. The writer, by a process of analysing what he calls "three alternatives," comes to the following unexpected conclusion: "The necessity for the deputation to start will not arise till July in any case, and it may not arise till late this year or early the next." Judging by the trend of the discussion of "the three alternatives" to which we have alluded, one would think that the deputation referred to above was the Congress-League deputation. Yet, curiously enough, the passage we have quoted is immediately followed by this amazing query: "Why, then have the Home Rule Leagues organised their deputations?" All this is so muddle-headed that the task of solving the perplexities of "The Servant of India" is no easy one. As regards this ingenuous question, however, it would perhaps be the best thing to refer the writer to Mrs. Besant's recent lecture in Bombay on "The Work Before Us." We refer, of course, especially to that part of the address in which she dealt particularly with the topic of sending deputations to England. As she pointed out it is a matter of vital importance and urgency to send a fully representative and competent deputation to England forthwith, —"not to discuss any measure that was before them, *but to declare their firm determination to have Home Rule*:

They should go before the Labour Party and declare that India had a right to have the same measure of self-government as the Self-Governing Dominions, and would ask the Labour members to support India's claims in Parliament. They had to press that before going into details. They wanted men who would demand Home Rule and go over to Great Britain and address the great centres of shipping and manufacture and stir the whole Labour Party to support India's claims. They should put their claim without any excuse, without soft words, which were often used in their righteous claim. If they wanted the people, the workmen, to be on their side, then they must not go before them and simply ask or plead. Labour would not understand that; Englishmen attained self-government by a great struggle, and they would not appreciate pleading. Labour would say that men should not merely argue, but should demand. Mr. Tilak had rightly said, "Freedom is my birthright" and no one could deny that to them. The men who go to England must speak plainly and definitely—no begging or asking of boons for them."

The above all-too-brief summary of aims and objects should help to give some idea to "The Servant of India" of the purpose for which the Home Rule Leagues have organised their deputations.

What apparently still needs to be brought home to some people is that the proposed Home Rule and Congress-League deputations to England have distinct, if supplementary, functions to discharge. We have sufficiently indicated, we think, the objects of the former. What the Home Rule deputations will primarily do is to educate British public opinion in regard to Indian national aspirations and demands. They will make it their business to make clear the Indian point of view, unambiguously, to the British elector. By bringing home the realities of the Indian situation to the British public, they will aim at creating a liberal and sympathetic atmosphere in Great Britain for the reception of Mr. Montagu's measure. This is a work of the first importance, and entirely independent, of course, alike of Mr. Montagu's intenions and of the merits of the bill that he will eventually introduce into Parliament. Only those who are completely ignorant of the constitutional processes which govern British Parliamentary procedure, as well as the relations between India and Great Britain, would be capable of minimising the supreme practical importance of such a propaganda in England as is contemplated by the Indian Home Rule Leagues.

As regards the Congress-League deputation, the extension of the time-limit for the visit of the deputation to next year shows that "The Servant of India" has very imperfectly grasped the bearings of this question. The consensus of well-informed and authoritative opinion among the leaders inclines to the view, we believe, that the Congress-League deputation should go to England with a clear mandate from the country in respect of Mr. Montagu's bill. It follows that that can only be possible *after* the main provisions of the measure contemplated by the Secretary of State are made known. Whether Mr. Montagu will announce his proposals before incorporating them in the form of a bill, or whether the bill itself, when introduced in the House of Commons will be the first intimation, we do not yet know. In any case, the opportunity which Mr. Montagu has explicitly promised of a discussion of his proposal cannot conceivably be deferred, as appears to be believed by "The Servant of India," to the end of this year or the begininng of the next. It will come, in all probabilty, well before June, and the chances are that the Secretary of State will be able to present his proposals to Parliament some time in May. It is, therefore, a very sane proposal, which, we believe, the All-India Congress Committee will shortly meet in Delhi to consider, that as soon as Mr. Montagu has made known the outlines of his scheme, a special joint session of the National Congress and the Moslem League should be called to consider the Secretary of State's proposals and definitely decide upon the attitude which these two premier political organisations of the country should adopt towards the same. It will then be the duty of a fully accredited deputation to go over to England to carry out that mandate. In the event of the proposals being acceptable to national sentiment, the Congress-League deputation will support Mr. Montagu and strengthen his hands. In the remote and highly unlikely eventuality of their being inconsistent with national aspirations or falling short of the reasonable expectations of the country, it will equally be the duty of the Congress-League deputation to oppose the measure and ask for necessary and suitable amendments.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon.

The public of Bombay will receive the news of the somewhat serious accident to Lord Willingdon with unfeigned regret and concern. This feeling was displayed yesterday wherever the news of the mishap to his Excellency became known, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to obtain news as to his condition. We are glad to be able to state that, though his Excellency was pronounced to be suffering from concussion of the brain and was unconscious for some hours, the latest news is that he is progressing favourably and that his medical attendants have every expectation of a recovery as rapid as can be expected under the circumstances. We need not say that the public at large hope that Lord Willingdon will soon be able again to take his part in the public and social life of the Presidency. In the meanwhile we feel that we express the sincere feeling of the entire community in assuring Lady Willingdon of the deepest sympathy with her Excellency and her son in their anxiety.

Comment Superfluous!

I.

"At the recent Labour Conference at Nottingham the Home Rule for India resolution was withdrawn at the instance of the Indo-British Association which took steps to place the Labour Party in possession of facts with regard to the agitation in India."—Cablegram from "Madras Mail's" London correspondent.

II.

Mr. Baptista's cable saying that a strong resolution "endorsing the policy of Home Rule for India", was carried unanimously, the representatives of India at the Conference receiving a magnificent ovation.

III.

"We have not yet received a reply from our London correspondent regarding the fate of the Home Rule resolution at the Nottingham Labour Conference; but, we understand, a cable received in India from a European source states that a Home Rule resolution was eventually passed by the Conference, in a skeleton form, without discussion or vote. We must wait till we get a cabled reply from our London correspondent for the clearing up of a decidedly mysterious affair."—"Madras Mail."

IV.

"At long last we have a cable in reply to the enquiry we addressed to our London correspondent when his statement that the Home Rule resolution had been withdrawn at Nottingham was contradicted. It would appear that responsibility for the inaccurate statement was not his but the Indo-British Association's. That body, after Lord Sydenham's representations to the Nottingham Labour Conference, seems to have concluded, from the absence of any mention of the "passing" of the Home Rule resolution in the Press, that it had been withdrawn and to have announced the 'fact'"!—"Madras Mail," Feb. 19th.

The Delhi Congress.

As every one knows the next sessions of the Indian National Congress (and of the All-India Moslem League) will be held at Delhi in December next. It is yet another sign of the quickened public life of the Capital City that arrangements, we learn, are already in hand to make the Delhi session of the Congress the success which it deserves to be. On Sunday last there was a public meeting at which the members of the Reception Committee were elected, and they in their turn will shortly proceed to elect their Chairman and other office-bearers. So far as the chairmanship of the Reception Committee is concerned the name of one citizen of Delhi stands out as pre-eminently deserving of the honour. We refer, of course, to Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan who occupies a position of unique influence and prestige among the citizens of Delhi. Equally respected and trusted by Hindus and Mahomedans, a pillar of the Moslem League and a staunch Nationalist, his political life has not only been blameless but splendidly fruitful. He has been a tower of strength to the National cause in Delhi, and nothing would be more gratifying to the citizens of Delhi, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, as we have good reason to know, than that he should be the Chairman of the Reception Committee that shall welcome the National Congress to Delhi.

An Extraordinary Objection.

We are not a little surprised to learn, therefore, that his suggested election is not favoured by one or two people on the extraordinary ground that his knowledge of English is imperfect. We do not see why the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee should not be delivered in Urdu, and its English translation provided for English-knowing persons. In fact that should be the more appropriate procedure from the National point of view. Anyway the objection, if it has been seriously put forward, appears to us to be most inept, and entirely out of tune with current national sentiment in the country. We trust the citizens of Delhi will not hesitate to elect one who, by universal admission, is their first citizen, to be their chief representative and spokesman on the occasion of the greatest national gathering of the year.

The Health of the City.

Just as cholera is practically disappearing from our midst, after a brief but sufficiently disconcerting career, it is extremely unfortunate that small-pox should be steadily raising its head and threaten to become seriously epidemic in the city. As many as 151 attacks (including five imported cases) and 56 deaths occurred last week and were spread practically all over the city. In comparison with the figures of the week previous to last, there had been an increase of 42 attacks and eight deaths. Plague registered 24 attacks and 19 deaths, being one attack less but one death more than in the previous week. Fourteen of the plague cases were imported. Cholera declined to two attacks and two deaths. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows: Phthisis 31, other diseases of the respiratory system 306, tubercular diseases 20, diarrhœa 19, dysentery 24, measles 19, malaria 5 and enteric 3. The total mortality from all causes amounted to 840 and the death-rate to 44.59. The number of births during the week was 433.

ACCIDENT TO LORD WILLINGDON.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

"PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY."

We regret to report that his Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday met with a serious riding accident.

His Excellency was returning from the Hunt near Santa Cruz and was riding back to Government House.

This was about nine o'clock in the morning. Three miles away from Santa Cruz, at a village called Marol, Lord Willingdon's hunter Bakewell somehow or other came a cropper, while going at a trot, and his Excellency was shot from his saddle head foremost on to the road. His Excellency's party, which included Lady Willingdon, instantly dismounted and hailing a motor car, conveyed the Governor in an unconscious state to Government House where Major Hamilton's diagnosis was "concussion of the brain."

His Excellency was unconscious for several hours, but on enquiry late last evening, it was ascertained that the Governor had regained consciousness and was progressing favourably under the skilful treatment of Captain Rigby, R.A.M.C., who returned from Poona the same evening. His Excellency was confined to bed all day, and all anxious enquirers at Government House were merely told that Lord Willingdon was "progressing favourably."

In consequence of this very unfortunate accident, their Excellencies were prevented from being the guests of the Hon. Mr. Chaubal at dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club last evening, but medical opinion up to late last night was that his Excellency would be fit enough to fulfil his engagements at Guzerat and Kathiawad from the 26th instant.

An enquiry book has been opened at the Military Secretary's Office, Government House.

The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas represented his Excellency at Mr. Chaubal's dinner last evening. It is not generally known that he himself was the victim of a racing accident at Meerut very recently, when he was rendered unconscious for four hours.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor owing to a fall while hunting yesterday morning, is suffering from concussion of the brain. His Excellency's condition is at present satisfactory.

The Railway Board have appointed Mr. Mahomed Abdul Bari Khan and Mr. Kunwar Inan Singh as probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents. They will be posted to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the North West Railway respectively.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN VERDUN REGION.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

INCREASING CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR GABRELLE.

UYTKERKE AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

This afternoon's British communiqué says we drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Gabrelle.

The Portuguese took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Neuve Chapelle. The enemy suffered casualties in patrol encounters in the Messines sector.

The Admiralty aircraft dropped many bombs on the Uytkerke aerodrome at noon on Sunday and one enemy aircraft was driven down. All of ours returned.

RAID NEAR EPEHY DRIVEN OFF.

ACTIVITY OF HOSTILE ARTILLERY ON OTHER POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

Last night's British communiqué says we drove off a raid eastward of Epehy.

Hostile artillery was active at Cambrai, Armentieres and Ypres.

SEVERE AIR FIGHTING AT TOURNAI AND LILLE.

TEN ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says our aeroplanes on Sunday dropped six tons of bombs on various targets, including the aerodromes at Tournai and Lille and the dump near Courtrai. There was severe air fighting. We brought down ten enemy machines and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

We made another raid on Monday night on the aerodromes at Ghent and Tournai and the railway station and sidings at Conflans, where a ton of bombs was dropped. Bursts were observed and a large fire started.

A DAYLIGHT RAID.

Our squadrons to-day made a daylight raid with excellent results on the barracks and railway station at Treves and the steelworks and railway station at Thionville, causing two large fires at Treves. Direct hits were obtained on the railway at Thionville. All our machines returned. These raids were made in spite of heavy accurate anti-air-craft gunfire.

ENEMY AERODROMES BOMBED.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Admiralty states that our aircraft on the night of the 17th and 18th February dropped several tons of explosives on Zeebrugge Mole and docks and Bruges docks. Bombs were observed to fall alongside the submarine shelter and in the vicinity of lock gates and quays.

The aircraft in the forenoon of the 18th attacked an aerodrome at Varssenaere and made several direct hits on hangars and sheds. Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in patrols. All of ours returned.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

ENEMY ATTACKED IN 3 SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says: We carried out successful raids in three sectors. The Irish troops entered the trenches southeastward of Epehy and brought back prisoners. The Canadians made a successful raid and captured five prisoners southward of Lens.

The Lancashire, Border and Yorkshire troops raided positions on a wide front in the southern portion of Houthoulst Forest, killing a large number and capturing 27 men and a machine-gun. Our casualties were slight.

CONSPIRING TO CREATE REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

GERMAN SENTENCED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Schroeder, the former secretary of the German Consulate at Honolulu, has pleaded guilty on a charge of conspiring to create revolution in India. He has been fined a thousand dollars with an alternative of three months' imprisonment.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT CANNONADING IN VERDUN REGION.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED AT BUTTE DU MESNIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

A French afternoon communiqué says there was violent cannonading in the region of Verdun. We repulsed a German attack on the positions captured on the 13th. instant at Butte du Mesnil, taking some prisoners.

NEW ENEMY ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

EVERYWHERE EXPELLED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

A French communiqué says: In the Champagne the Germans made a new attack in the afternoon on our positions south-west of Butte du Mesnil. Our fire prevented the attackers from reaching our lines.

This morning an attack in the same region was made by three German battalions, but the enemy was everywhere expelled suffering heavy losses.

Aviation activity continued We dropped thirteen tons of explosives in the Metz region causing several fires and explosions.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: There was violent artillery fire during the night in the region south of the Forest of St. Gobain, in the sector of Chavignon and northwest of Bezonvaux.

VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

NEW BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

It is understood that Sir Henry Rawlinson will succeed Sir Henry Wilson at the Versailles Council.

LORD DERBY'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby strongly supported the Versailles Council. He said it had already achieved most excellent results as regards unity between the Allies.

He offered to resign, but the Premier requested him to remain in office.

SEQUEL TO BOLO CASE.

SENATOR HUMBERT ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

Senator Humbert who was mentioned in connection with the Bolo case has been arrested.

WHERE WILL ENEMY'S SUPREME THRUST FALL?

MR. PERCIVAL PHILLIP'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Percival Phillips expresses the opinion that the principal thrust against the British will be between Arras and St. Quentin. The Germans will make other attacks further south which our Allies will deal with effectively. Preparations of the German higher command are complete after weeks of laborious training in an open warafre behind the lines. Massed divisions released from the Eastern front by the collapse of Russia are ready to make the last supreme effort to fulfil the wild hopes of Hindenburg and Ludendorff of trying to break through the allied armies and ending the war by a decisive victory in the field. They have been traned and fattened for the wholesale slaughter and promised complete success with an early victorious peace.

RAIDS ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES IN SUNDAY'S RAID.

16 KILLED AND 27 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

It is officially announced that thirteen men and three women were killed and 27 men and women injured in Sunday's air raid.

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S RAID ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES IN SATURDAY'S RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

It is officially announced that six or seven aeroplanes carried out a raid on Sunday but only one penetrated London. It passed over Thanet at 9-45, followed the Thames and crossed London from the south-east to north-west. Bombs were dropped in various districts between 10-40 and 10-55. The remaining raiders attempted to reach London from the north-east across Essex or from the east along the Thames but all were turned back. The casualties and damage are not yet reported.

The casualties in Saturday's raid were three men, five women and three children killed and one man and three children injured.

HOSTILE AIR-CRAFT PASSES OVER LONDON.

NO DAMAGE OR CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft crossed the Essex coast at nine on Monday night and proceeded towards London but did not penetrate the defences. No damage or casualties are reported.

THREE SUCCESSIVE ATTACKS SINCE SATURDAY.

WARM RECEPTION TO ENEMY RAIDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

German air fleets have made three successive raids on London since Saturday but all were turned back except a few aeroplanes which succeeded in penerating a terrific barrage. The raiders had a very warm reception and last night's raiders were heavily engaged by the guns of the patrolling aeroplanes.

NO CASUALTIES IN MONDAY'S AIR-RAID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Press Bureau states that there were no casualties and no damage in Monday's air-raid.

ENEMY CONCENTRATION IN BELGIUM.

30,000 TURKS AND BULGARIANS ARRIVE AT VERVIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" states that according to frontier reports 30,000 Turks and Bulgarians have arrived at Verviers in Belgium.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED WAR SERVICES.

AN INDIAN RECIPIENT OF D. C. M.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 21.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Captains W. G. Bagot-Chester and L. M. Handley and Lieutenant H. N. Irwin, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Havildar Piran Ditta. The latter showed great coolness and determination when an ammunition convoy, of which he was in charge, came under heavy shell fire.

BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT.

ADOPT GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

The Bolshevik Government has adopted the Gregorian calendar from the 14th February.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

MILITARISTS PACIFYING PEOPLE.

ATTACK LIKELY BETWEEN ARRAS AND ST. QUENTIN.

RECKLESSNESS OF GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Feb. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says the political domestic situation in Germany is now creating internal excitement and anxiety, causing pressure to be put upon the militarists, who have been forced to endeavour to pacify the people. The following instance typifies the present situation:

Hindenburg, recently interviewed by a number of newspaper editor, said, in reply to a statement, that there would not be any food in Germany next July, "I shall be in Paris by April 1st."

There is no longer any doubt that an enemy attempt to break through may now come at any moment and while the French will doubtless have to withstand the shock of heavy numbers a grand attack will be hurled at the British somewhere between Arras and St. Quentin. Evidence shows that the coming offensive will be conducted upon the principles of surprise. The winter training of enemy divisions has been based upon the idea of repeating tactics which succeeded in Galicia, at Riga and on the Isonzo. The enemy's training exercises have been based on the principle of infantry breaking through without artillery preparation, and this confirms the idea that the Germans will employ tanks and it is probable that exciting tank duels will be witnessed in which numbers and experience will be on our side. The enemy, moreover, is expecting great results from the new poison gas and we know they intend using gas shells freely.

Another interesting fact has been revealed, namely, whereas the new method of enemy attack has the entire confidence of the German officers the men regard it with dismay declaring that local successes will be purchased at frightful cost. Anyway, it is manifest that in the forthcoming gamble the German High Command intends to be absolutely reckless as regards wastage.

INTEGRITY OF POLAND.

PROTEST AGAINST PEUTONIC TRICKERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Feb. 21.

According to the "Lokalanzeiger" the Polish Regency Council has issued a manifesto addressed to the nation pointing out that the Central Powers have guaranteed the independence of Poland, yet they did not admit Polish representatives at Brestlitovsk and they bought peace with the Ukraine with the Polish province. The Council protests at the new division of Poland and only remains in office in order to preserve Polish schools and organisation and justice and to transmit to posterity a conception of the integrity of the Fatherland.

GERMANY AND ROUMANIA.

NEGOTIATION NOT YET BEGUN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

A Berlin telegram states that negotiation with Roumania has not yet begun. Probably Kuehlmann will go to Focsani on the 22nd February to negotiate.

INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE.

NOT RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

The British Charge d'Affaires has intimated that Britain has not recognised the independence of the Ukraine or other territory hitherto belonging to the Russian Empire.

BRITISH AND INDIAN PRISONERS.

A NUMBER RELEASED FROM TURKEY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

A number of severely wounded British and Indian prisoners have recently arrived in England from Turkey. The fact that these have been released under the old agreement long ignored by the Turks is regarded as affording hope that the Turks will soon ratify the convention signed at Berne last Autumn.

INCREASING CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

ANTI-GERMAN MOVEMENT.

KALEDIN COMMITS SUICIDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., Feb. 21.

The latest telegrams from Russia point to increasing chaos and widespread disturbances in the south.

The only definite fact is that the Germans crossed the Dvina because there was nothing to prevent them. Germany's move has roused even idealists in Petrograd.

Gorky's paper the "New Life" which has hitherto been pacifist says that the German Government having quelled disaffection will attempt to smash the Russian revolution. It points out the necessity to withstand the Austro-German attack by organising the army for which plenty of material exists.

Petrograd telegrams report that Kaledin has committed suicide.

RED GUARDS' UNBRIDLED LICENCE.

"PERFECT SATURNALIA OF MURDER AND OUTRAGE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 22.

Huge batches of messages which have been held up over a week in Petrograd continue to arrive. They reflect unspeakable chaos, owing to the unbridled licence of hordes of Red Guards besides, wholesale robberies and confiscations everywhere, but especially in Western Russia. In some cases one village is fighting another over the division of spoils of landowners and houses.

A decree empowers the Soviets to confiscate any person's savings which have been acquired without working. Owners of more than three horses or three oxen or four sheep or two pigs, are heavily taxed. The Soviets and peasants land committees get 25 per cent. of the proceeds. The Bolsheviks have outlawed the "baronial caste" in Esthonia for requesting German intervention.

A decree has been issued disarming all bourgeoisie and arming all peasants in Western Russia. A perfect saturnalia of murder and outrage and robbery continues in Petrograd. As a result of the simplification of divorce proceedings 38,000 applications for divorce have been made since the Revolution.

The "Pravda" welcoming the separation of the Church and the State remarks that religion merely constrains people to endure exploitation in the belief of a heavenly reward, hence religion will disappear when the people have developed.

The Jewish newspaper "Togblatt" has been confiscated for printing advertisements and is now run as the "Yiddish Internationalist," a Bolshevik paper.

Cossack regiments are leaving Petrograd for Don "to aid workers against Kaledin." The Bolsheviks deny that General Alexieff has captured Voronezh.

GEN. ALEXIEFF'S OPERATIONS

BOLSHEVIKS SURROUNDED NEAR VORONEZH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

General Alexieff's operations are developing in the region of Toganrog. Violent encounters have occurred near Rostoff while near Voronezh the Bolsheviks are surrounded.

TWO OUTSTANDING FORCES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Two outstanding forces are now arrayed against the Bolsheviks, namely, General Alexieff's Army and the Church. The followers of Generals Alexieff and Korniloff are apparently increasing. It is stated that the Bolsheviks are sending an army of hundred thousand under Krylenko against General Alexieff.

Apart from the above messages nothing is known in London of the movements of Generals Alexieff and Korniloff.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

WAR REPORTED RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

The "Social Democraten" says that it learns from a reliable source that Germany has resumed war against Russia with the object of seizing Esthonia and Livonia.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

SPECULATIONS ON PROSPECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

All circles are speculating on the very grave possibilities of the future owing to the resumption of hostilities with Germany. Bolshevik newspapers rely upon the belligerents' proletariats interfering with a view to saving the Russian masses while the Petrograd Soviet has passed a resolution approving of the declaration at Brestlitovsk and inviting the workers of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey to oppose their imperialistic governments and contemplated violence upon the peoples of Poland, Lithuania and Courland. The minority amendment urged organising the proletariat for the forthcoming struggle.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S RESIGNATION.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

DR. WILSON AS ADVOCATE OF UNIFIED COMMAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 21.

Sir Willam Robertson's resignation is the absorbing topic of the day and Mr. Lloyd George's statement is awaited with the greatest interest. General regret is expressed at Sir William Robertson leaving the General Staff.

The "Daily Telegraph" says Sir William Robertson cannot easily be spared and the regard and gratitude of the country will follow him into retirement but matters have come to a point at which a change in military organisation has become necessary if the country is to play its part with full effect in the Allied effort and we cannot regard this change as an unqualified misfortune for our cause.

The "Daily Telegraph's" parliamentary correspondent says Sir Henry Wilson's succession to Sir William Robertson is an event of serious import in the present state of political feeling and may lead to further complications. The probable action of the Government is rather uncertain owing to the Prime Minister's indisposition but either to-day or to-morrow he will endeavour to attend the House and make a statement when an important debate is inevitable.

The "Times" says an official announcement regarding Sir William Robertson does something to clear the air and is the first approach to a plain statement about the organisation laid down by the Versailles Council.

The "Times" parliamentary correspondent states that the announcement caused a sensation in political circles and may even provoke an acute parliamentary situation.

The "Daily Mail" says it is to be hoped that Sir Henry Wilson will put his foot down upon the undue elevation of cavalry officers. It is the British infantrymen, including overseas soldiers, who have borne the brunt of the war in the west and it is time to promote men who have shown capacity in infantry, artilery, tanks and aircraft.

The "Daily News'" Lobby correspondent says the rumours that Lord Derby had resigned are officialy denied.

NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

The "Daily Chronicle" says since the war began the need for closer co-operation has been an admitted necessity. Mr. Lloyd George has always admitted it and was once inclined to place the western armies under a generalissimo and had an allied military genius arisen would have done so. It is in the absence of such a genius that the next plan was the Allied council which secured unity on the political side and as far as possible on the military.

It is understood that the chief advocate of unified command was President Wilson. This policy, which Sir William Robertson does not accept, was accepted by the military representatives of all other Allied powers and was supported by General Smuts.

SIR W. ROBERTSON ACCEPTS EASTERN HOME COMMAND.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that General Robertson had accepted the Eastern Home Command.

Replying to Mr. Asquith Mr. Bonar Law said Mr. Lloyd George had a severe chill, but hoped to be able to make a statement in the House to-morrow.

Mr. Billing asked whether Sir William Robertson resigned or was dismissed.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he would not anticipate a discussion.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that if an opportunity for vote were desired the Government would be willing to meet the wishes of the House. This is interpreted to mean that the Government is ready to meet a vote of censure, but in view of Sir William Robertson's acceptance of the Eastern command the prevailing opinion in the Lobby is that no serious issue will arise after the Premier's explanation to-morrow.

WHEAT GROWING IN EMPIRE.

Mr. Brookes asked what steps Mr. Walter Long was taking to promote wheat growing within the Empire.

Mr. Hewins replied that the Dominion Government were fully alive to all aspects of the question.

TENSION ON PERSONAL ISSUES CONSIDERABLY RELIEVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George's statement on the General Staff changes will be made after questions to-day. Mr. Asquith is expected to follow. Apparently the House does not wish to vote against the Government. The tension on personal issues has been considerably relieved by Sir William Robertson's acceptance of the Eastern command.

EUROPEANS AND REFORM PROPOSALS.

SUGGESTION TO RALLY "MODERATES."

MR. MILNE ON I. D. F.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch took place yesterday evening, when there was a large attendance of members. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne presided.

Before proceeding with the report the Chairman alluded to the news of the accident to his Excellency Lord Willingdon, "which," he said, "all had heard with sincere regret and we fervently hope he will soon recover from the effects of the accident."

Mr. Milne then said:—Gentlemen, our last general meeting through force of circumstances had to be held much later in the year than is usual and it was not until June, 1917, that we were able to meet. This year, I am glad to say, we have been able to call the general meeting in the correct month of the year. During the nine months which have elapsed, your Committee met on eleven occasions, there has been a special general meeting held at the Skating Rink on the 12th October last at which many of you were doubtless present, and our Housing and other Sub-Committees have also met on many occasions. As a result of the large meeting and of the personal canvassing which took place, our membership has risen during the year from 420 to over 1,000, and I think we are at least justified in saying that there is to-day a great deal more interest taken in the working of the Association than was the case perhaps this time last year.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

Since our last annual meeting the attention of your Committee, as most of you know, has been principally concentrated upon two particular questions: firstly, the points arising out of the present consideration of political changes in the Government of India; and secondly, those economic questions which have arisen of which the principal one directly affecting us at the moment, is the question of Housing in Bombay.

I need not go over the various stages which led to the decision that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India should visit this country and discuss on the spot the political questions to which so much advertisement has been given in recent times. You are all aware, I think, of the activity which was displayed by the Home Rule party in India for some time previous to the Secretary of State's visit and of the measures which your Association took to place before the public and Government the views held by Europeans and moderate Indians in regard to these questions. I will pass on to the time when his Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India visited Bombay and during which visit they were good enough to receive a deputation from this Branch, at which deputation we discussed the political situation with these distinguished gentlemen and were able to set forth our views upon the questions which the Secretary of State had come out to consider and discuss. I do not know to what extent any views we put forward may have assisted the deliberations which have been and are being undertaken, but for our part, I may say that your representatives felt that not only had they been met with courtesy and attention, but they have been made to feel that an earnest endeavour was being made to ascertain as far as possible the views and opinions of all classes of communities.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

Without entering into full details of the views which we put forward and which I think, must be considered meantime, at any rate, as partially confidential, we endeavoured to show that no such strong feeling as had been indicated really existed in India for Home Rule. We pointed out that, in our opinion, the question was largely a social one and that while the vast majority of the people had the utmost confidence, happiness and prosperity under British Rule, there were undoubtedly alterations desirable in themselves with which we, as Europeans, could fairly join issue with our Indian fellow-citizens. We set forward in some detail the points which we considered, required the grave consideration of the Government of India, and while opposed to any violent measure of sudden reform or alteration in the status or supreme authority of the Government of India, we endeavoured to show our entire sympathy with such measures as would tend to place all citizens of the Empire, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, upon an equal basis and our agreement with the necessity for a gradually widening representation on the part of all communities in India in the government of their own country.

The question of the inter-dependence of the Provincial Governments in matters of finance and internal government of their provinces, is one which, in our opinion, requires the immediate attention of the Government of India. The desirability of increasing the employment of Indians in the higher branches of the Public Services and the necessity for suitable training and education to fit them for such positions, are matters which we also brought forward. We referred to the necessity for the representation of India in the Councils of the Empire and to its place in the Empire as a whole, and we emphasized the importance of Government paying greater attention every day to education and the promotion and development of Indian industries.

A LEAGUE OF "MODERATES."

In concluding my remarks upon this aspect of our work in the past year, I would like to emphasize the remarks I made at our meeting at the Skating Rink in October last. I feel more and more every day the necessity for combination among all classes of moderate opinion in India. I feel that the time has come, when no measure should be left untried which will ensure the closer co-operation of various communities working for a common end. The more I speak to my friends in Bombay whom I know to be moderate, sane and careful people, the more convinced I am of our entire basis of agreement on essential points. Is it not possible, therefore, that without decrying or running down those who may seek salvation only in the extreme forms of Home Rule, we can ourselves combine upon a common platform and institute a moderate party pledged to work together for the good of all? Naturally, perhaps, certain people are a little diffident about setting out their case clearly and frankly, and unfortunately, many moderate Indians fear being misunderstood by their own people if they openly take this line, but I am convinced that there is little, if any, difference of opinion to be got over and that there is a real desire to work together, to sink personal feelings and to give and take where necessary. A moderate League might well be evolved which would do incalculable good in unifying and steadying public opinion. I am not one of those people who believe that nothing good is to be expected of the so-called Home Rulers, nor do I wish to run down any man because of his opinions. I would rather hope that realising that changes must come slowly if surely and appreciating the terrible responsibility which would rest upon the Government of India in the event of sudden and drastic changes being introduced into the Government of this country, a more moderate party may arise in the land and that the promulgation of moderate views may eventually even lead to a re-consideration of their position by those who at the moment hold more advanced opinions.

HIGH RENTS.

He then referred in detail to the Housing scheme and continuing said:—There is only one other point I wish to touch upon in connection with this question of rents. I know it is generally felt that the European Association should take up the question of "rent profiteering" in Bombay. I think it is hardly necessary to assure you that Government are thoroughly well aware of the difficulties which arise in this connection. The papers for the last few months have been full of it almost every day. There is no more that your Association can do than worry Government, who we know already have the question under consideration. If any member can suggest to the Committee anything further that can be done except (a) by bringing the matter to the notice of Government and (b) by acting for ourselves by means of co-operation, I feel sure your new Chairman and Committee will be glad to hear from him.

I. D. F.

It is perhaps desirable that before I sit down, I should refer quite briefly to the recent pronouncement of his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of General Service for members of the Indian Defence Force. I do not know that many people outside, or perhaps not even Government, fully realised the extreme inconvenience and disorganization which sometimes arose owing to the efforts most loyally made to carry out the Act as passed last year. I am extremely glad that the necessity for the continuation of this General Service has, at any rate meantime, passed away. This is a great relief to many already over-worked men, and while there has been a very general desire on the part of every European in India to make himself efficient and of use from a military point of view it is a great satisfaction to feel that they are now relieved of this extra work.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I wish just to add one personal word. Upon my leaving India for a short time, I ask your hearty co-operation and assistance to your new Chairman and his Committee. This Association, I feel confident, can be of great value to every European in India, and if worked upon the lines which I feel sure are best for both European and Indian, namely, an attitude of trust, good-feeling and goodwill, I am sure it will prove a great asset in the promotion of the welfare and happiness of all the King-Emperor's subjects in these his Dominions. (Applause.)

NEW COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were appointed to form the Committee for the ensuing year:—

Mr. W. A. Haig Brown (Chairman); Mr. L. H. Savile (Vice-Chairman); Committee: Messrs. J. P. Chrystal, H. T. Gorrie, A. M. Reith, H. E. Bryning, T. G. S. Little, L. S. Hudson, H. E. Bates and J. Keenan.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

A fairly large business was transacted in jute mill shares, prices of which were on the whole steady being done at Rs. 81. Clives at Rs. 230 and Kamarhatty at Rs. 496. There was less activity at the close without much inquiry. Only small trade was reported in coal shares, these stocks again failing to attract attention. In the miscellaneous section a fair number of shares changed hands at full prices. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-8, 16-12; Ghusick 17; Jumoni 11; New Kendah 15-12, 16; New Kessurgarh 19, 19-4; Northern 16-4, 16-8.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 232 to 240, 234; Alliance ord 553, 555; Auckland 328, 330; Clive ord 230-8, 232, 230, 228; Dalhousie ord 460; Empire ord 51-8 to 52-8; Fort Gloster ord 650; Hooghly ord 81; Mowrah ord 42-4 to 42-12; Kamarhatty ord 490, 494, 496; Kankinarrah ord 593 to 598, 592; Lansdowne ord 292 to 295; Lothian ord 227-8, 225; National ord 365; New Central ord 542; Northbrook ord 45, 45-8; Reliance ord 38 to 38-8, 38; Standard ord 503, 505; Union ord 625, 628.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Petroleum 8-8, 8-12; Behar Oil 29-12; Cossipur Cotton Ginning 25; Dalbhoom Gold ord 15-4; Howrah Oil ord 65, 65-8; Kalyanpur Lime 18-4, 18-8; Khuang Rubber 9-14, 10, 10-4; New Ring Mills ord 85, 86; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 18-4, 18-8, 18-4; Ryam Sugar 19, 19-4; Surma Valley Saw Mills 19.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-12 to Rs. 69 and small lots at Rs. 69-2 to Rs. 69-6.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis presiding. The pupils went through an interesting programme of musical exercises, Indian club swinging, songs, etc., after which the Rev. J. S. Payne, Honorary Secretary, read the Committee's report for 1917, in the course of which it was stated:—

"The financial position will as usual occupy the first place in our report this year and we are glad to call it satisfactory at present, though the near future will by no means be free from anxiety. In spite of the continued and increasing demands that the war is making on all purses the Bombay public has responded to the Indo-British appeal generously throughout the year and we have been able to meet necessary increases in expenditure without curtailing either staff or tariff.

At the close of the December term the school mustered 53 boys and 47 girls. The school has been full all the year round and many applications have been turned away. 11 boys and 15 girls have left school, three of the boys have found employment in the G. I. P. shops, one in Government Telegraphs Calcutta. 24 children have been admitted during the year 14 of whom are free scholars. We expect to admit 12 more when school re-opens in January.

In connection with the school a new venture has been an organized Junior Sunday School in which the elder children both boys and girls teach the younger ones, the lesson having previously been prepared in an instruction class. The results have been encouraging."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, then addressing the meeting, thanked those present for the kindly welcome they had given Mrs. Curtis and himself and expressed the great pleasure it had given them to be present there that day. He said that somehow or other he had not had any previous opportunity to be present at one of their meetings. He was the more glad, therefore, to have had that day an opportunity for closer acquaintance and to have had his attention drawn to the excellence of their institution and the good work it had done. Their report for 1917 was in his hands and on perusing it his first feeling as a layman was to congratulate the committee on having fulfilled their self-imposed work so extremely well. It was indeed remarkable that considering the extremely meagre endowments this institution had received the committee should have been able to surmount their great difficulties and to feed the healthy young people whom they saw before them in face of the increase in prices of foodstuffs. It was still more remarkable that besides meeting the extra cost of food the committee had managed to pay its way. He noticed that liberal donations had been received by the institution from various quarters, including masonic lodges and the Western India Turf Club. Turning to the staff, he was sure they had all been delighted with the entertainment which the children had given them and which testified in an eloquent manner to the way in which the teachers had trained their pupils. He saw in the report a reference to a scheme for the removal of the school to Versova and the purchase by the Government of this building for the use of a training school for primary school teachers which was very badly needed. The scheme was shelved for some time on account of the war, but owing to the need for additional facilities for primary school teachers in view of the expansion of primary education, the scheme might shortly be expected to be taken up again, and while he could not say that any definite conclusion had been reached, he was hopeful that a removal of this school to more agreeable surroundings would be accomplished at no distant date. The Chairman concluded his remarks by addressing a few words of advice to the children.

Mrs. Curtis then gave away the prizes.

On the motion of Mr. A. C. Rumboll a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis.

MR. TILAK'S TOUR:

RS. 1,25,000 FOR HOME RULE WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Tilak visited Sindi and received a purse of Rs. 2,750. In the evening he motored to Umrer and was presented with Rs. 1,700. The Nagpur citizens in a public meeting presented a purse of Rs. 10,000 while another purse of more than Rs. 10,000 was presented by Katol, Kalmeshwar and other villages which he visited on Wednesday. This morning he motored to Bhandara, while the Bhandara District Conference was in session and was presented with a sum of Rs. 4,500.

During the last fortnight he has travelled by railway 1,000 miles and by motor 1,200 miles delivering 35 lectures collecting about Rs. 1,25,000 in cash for the expenses of the Home Rule League deputation. He addressed nearly 300 thousand people at various places—everywhere he met with an enthusiastic welcome and ovation. His presence has served greatly to stimulate and popularise the cause of Home Rule. He returns to Bombay on the 25th instant.

A Rangoon message says:—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Burma Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. E. G. Anderson, President, congratulated the Chamber on being able to meet with the commerce of the province purged of the German taint. They must see that the future exclusion of the Germans was insisted on. He regretted that the Burmese Deputation had favoured severance from India and becoming a Crown colony. The Indian Empire was one of the finest heritages of the Empire as a whole and neither Burmans nor Britishers should be ashamed of forming a part of that heritage.

SIND COMMISSIONER'S DURBAR.

ZAMINDARS REMINDED OF DUTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind, held a Durbar at Sukkur on Monday and in a lengthy speech referring to Sind's contributions to the war in man-power, said:—"It is a reproach to Sind that so few have been found ready and willing to leave their country and work personally in any services connected with the war. There are at least 35 lakhs of people in Sind, but the number of recruits for combatant services is less than 200 and when young men are also required to serve their country even behind the fighting lines, where there is no danger, not more than 500 have volunteered to give this small amount of personal service."

He referred to the condition in the Sanads of jahagirs to zamindars that they should be foremost in proving themselves worthy of the privileges which have been conferred upon them by being ever anxious to avail themselves of every chance prescribed to serve Government and hoped that the zamindars would awake to a sense of responsibility in the matter and encourage young men to come forward as recruits.

CO-OPERATION IN SIND.

The system of co-operative credit societies, he said, had brought great advantages to the ryots of other countries and Government desired that it should be adopted on the widest possible scale. Sind is backward in this work, as only 56 societies have been working in Sind, whereas there are 1,000 societies in the rest of the Presidency.

Speaking of the general question of sanitation he emphasised the fact that the sanitation of every large town is a matter of the greatest urgency and the responsibility of lives rests on the shoulders of the municipal members. The basis of all good administration is finance and municipal members should undertake that the finances required by their towns are secured by correct methods of taxation. Those methods of taxation are right which put the burden on the shoulders of the rich and those methods wrong which oppress the poor.

HIGH PRICES.

Talking of high prices, he said that much could be done to relieve the situation. "It has been stated that the increase in the price of fuel is due to the increased demands of the Forest Department, from the forest contractors, but on enquiry I find that while forest contractors have raised the price of fuel by six annas per maund, they have only paid to the Forest Department one anna extra per maund. There can be no doubt that the forest contractors have taken advantage of the necessities of the people in order to raise the prices by at least three annas per maund to secure larger profits for themselves. Their action does not meet with the approval of the Government and effective measures may be taken to point this fact out to the persons concerned."

He was satisfied with the efficiency of the Mulla schools in Sind.

In his concluding remarks an the education of Zemindars the Commissioner said the need for men educated in the English language, to represent the Mahomedan community in various councils to which more and more power is being gradually entrusted in the administration of public affairs is very urgent.

DARBAR FOR GUJARAT SARDARS.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" says that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to announce that he will hold a Darbar for the Sardars of Gujarat on 28th instant, at 5 p.m., in the Darbar Shamiana, Ahmedabad. Officers of Government and gentlemen present in Ahmedabad who desire to attend should apply to the Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad.

DAVANGERE NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

DAVANGERE, Feb. 18.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas arrived here from Bombay at 8 p.m., by yesterday's Poona Mail, for studying the local conditions for and against starting a Cotton Mill in this place and to give his advice thereon. Special arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the guest in the Government Travellers' Bungalow and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, came here specially to represent our Maharaja and accorded him a warm reception. Many Government Officers who had come for the purpose, were also present on the platform. The guest of the evening was garlanded immediately after he got down from his saloon and conducted to the Travellers' Bungalow where he had a brief talk with the gentlemen assembled there.

This morning, Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, the Deputy Commissioner and other officers and the leading businessmen of the place drove by motor to Chikkanahalli Village, about two miles off from Davangere along Davangere-Bangalore Road, to inspect the site and surroundings for the proposed mill. On their way back, they visited the cotton press and ginning factory of Mr. Maganahalli Sharaksharapa. This evening at 4, he had an informal talk with the prominent businessmen of the place about the feasibility of starting a mill at Davangere. The trend of their talk meant to have the mill started in Davangere alone in preference to Bangalore or Mysore. Mr. Narottam said that he would study the local conditions and circumstances at Bangalore and Mysore also and then recommend a suitable place in due course.

Mr. Narottam left this place by the Poona-Bangalore Mail to Tarikere *en route* to Bangalore.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Select Committee on the Cinematograph Bill will meet on the 21st and 25th instant. At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 27th instant, Sir William Meyer will present the Select Committee's report on the Indian Income-Tax Amendment Bill. Sir William Vincent will present the Select Committee's report on the Cinematographs Bill. On the motion of Sir Claude Hill the Indian Forest Act Amendment Bill will be considered and passed. Sir Hamilton Grant will introduce a Bill to Amend the Law to Provide for the Administration of Criminal Justice at Aden. Mr. K. K. Chanda will move for the re-extension of the Jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court to British Portion of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Assam. Mr. Sastri will move that the Recruitment for the Public Works Department and the Railway Engineering Service, accepting the proportions of posts reserved for the Royal Engineers be made within a reasonable period of time wholly in India; he will also move (1) for taking immediate steps to ensure the appointments of the Indians to a great majority of posts, in the services ordinarily recruited in India; (2) the educational qualifications prescribed for the admission during the years, should be sufficiently high and the same for all the candidates irrespective of their creed or race.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Dr. A. C. Sen has been elected Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi and Ajmere Merwara, vice Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-law, resigned.

The Provincial Congress Committee, Delhi and Ajmere Merwara, have elected Miss Greimer, Doctors A. C. Sen and M. A. Ansari, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad and Lala Bansidhar, members of the All-India Congress Committee.

MR. TILAK NOT ATTENDING.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

Mr. Tilak has informed the Congress Secretaries that he might not be able to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi evening to the probition order though he does not object to the meeting at Delhi owing to the prohibition Commissioner, Delhi, to relax the Chief Commissioner, Delhi to relax the prohibition order as we done previously, when he led the Home Rule League deputation to Mr. Montagu in Delhi but the Chief Commissioner refused to relax the prohibition on the ground that the previous reason did not apply in the present case. Mr. Tilak appealed to the Viceroy and the Home Member by wire but has received no reply as yet. He is, therefore, unable to attend the Committee meeting at Delhi.

COTTON FOR HOSIERY TRADE.

QUESTION ON NEED FOR ITS CULTIVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir J. D. Rees asked: Does the Government of India appreciate the necessity for developing a class of cotton suitable for use in the hosiery trade in view of the probably permanent inability of America to continue to provide its hitherto usual supply of such cotton?

Mr. Fisher replied: The Cotton Committee in India will doubtless consider the suggestion which will be communicated to the Government of India.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

Viscount Ishii has been appointed Japanese Ambassador in succession to Mr. Sato.

OTHER CABLE ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The correspondent with the French armies quotes the opinion held by some soldiers that the enemy may prefer a dramatic, but limited coup to a grand offensive in the West.

He describes the French raid at Brimont which followed the pouring into the German line of 5,000 shells in 15 minutes. Twelve prisoners were brought back.

The Polish Government at Warsaw has published a protest against the new partition of Poland which the "Lokalanzeiger" declares, amounts to declaration of war against the Austrians and the Germans. Elsewhere the "Lokalanzeiger" points out that unless war comes to an end soon, it will be necessary to cope with two colossal facts, namely, eight million tons of shipping and ten million men provided by America.

The ninth All-India Ayurvedic Conference and Exhibition will be held at Lahore from the 26th April to 30th April, 1918. A reception committee has been formed. Pandit Thaker Datt Sharma Vaidya of Lahore and Pandit Thaker Datt Vaidya Shastri (Multan) have been appointed Secretaries, while Kavi Raj Lala Kashi Ram Vaidya is in charge of the Exhibition. All correspondence should be made to the Secretary, Lahore.

DISASTER AT UMFOLOSI.

TERRIFIC STORM IN A SUGAR DISTRICT.

ENORMOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 21.

As a result of a terrific storm a wall of water seventy-five feet high descended the White and Black Umfolosi rivers, submerged the Umfolosi village in the centre of the sugar district and the whole vast sugar area, and wrecked a superb railway bridge. The water reached the top of the sugar mill on which the employees and some inhabitants took refuge. Efforts are being made to reach them by boats but it is difficult. The river is a raging torrent. The railway station, stores, hotel and hundreds of Indian and native cottages have been swept away and it is feared that the loss among the Indians and natives is enormous. Of three hundred Europeans 63 are missing. 23 were saved by boats.

THREE HUNDRED REPORTED DROWNED.

LATER.

The Johannesburg Railway Department is notified that three hundred were drowned in the Umfolosi disaster including the refugees on the roof of a mill. Communication with Umfolosi is difficult, the north-coast line having been washed away in several places and telegraphs and telephones being down. The magistrate at Empagneni and a number of Europeans have gone to Umfolosi. Anxiety is felt at Durban where a number of relatives of those working at Umfolosi live. The damage everywhere along the coast is enormous.

Sixteen inches of rain in twenty-four hours has fallen at Umkomass and ten inches in eight hours at Pine Town.

HOLDING OF IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HOLD IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

Mr. Bonar Law announced that the holding of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918 would afford an opportunity to hold the Imperial Conference.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S NEW ROLE.

APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF PROPAGANDA IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 21.

Lord Northcliffe has been appointed Director of Propaganda in enemy countries.

NEW ARMY ESTIMATES FOR FIVE MILLION MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 21.

The army estimates provide for five million men.

WORLD-WIDE DEMAND FOR SILVER.

FIVE SHILLING CURRENCY NOTES PRINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr. Billing, said there had been an abnormal almost world-wide demand for silver for currency purposes owing to war conditions. A stock of five-shilling currency notes had been printed as a precaution but silver offered should be insufficient to meet future demands.

SOUND INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ON PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, in a speech said the industrial situation in England had never been sounder and there were fewer strikes than at any previous period of the war. Labour was working devotedly. He gave details of the following beneficial effects on production during the last half year of 12½ per cent. bonus, namely, production of guns had increased 48 per cent. over the previous half year, machineguns 20 per cent. aeroplanes 42 per cent. aero-engines 68 per cent. and shipbuilding material 25 per cent.

Mr. Churchill afterwards added that less than a quarter of one per cent. of time had been lost during the half year owing to the loyalty of the workers.

A BANK AMALGAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.
Recd. 11 p.m., Feb. 21.

The London City and Midland Bank is amalgamating with the London Joint Stock Bank. The combined deposits exceed two hundred and seventy-eight millions sterling, the capital is seven millions and the reserve fund six millions.

"BURGOYNE" FOR PURITY
SUPPLIERS OF DRUGS & MEDICINES TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY

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is so prepared that the constituents serve to construct Bone, Nerve and Muscle, and thereby strengthen the whole body. It has been found of especial benefit to persons living in hot countries where, owing to the conditions of the climate, they suffer from lack of physical strength and endurance, and when the appetite and digestion has become impaired.

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I have pleasure to inform you that your specific for Diabetes has done immense good and strongly recommend those who are suffering from this nasty disease. I was reduced to skeleton, and used to pass nights without sleep. .....the first dose of your specific began to lessen the symptoms and by continual use for two months, I am almost free from it. I have no objection in your using this for the information of the General Public.

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Dist. Loco Supdt's Office,
O. & R. Railway,
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PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE C. P. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 12th February, Mr. Velinkar has rather elaborately dilated on the proposed addition of sub sec. 4 to sec. 362 Cr. P. Code. In the whole of his letter Mr. Velinkar has himself missed the real point and import of the objection to the said clause as raised by the Bombay Vakils' Association and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. So far as the changes in the wording of other parts of the Section are concerned no objection is taken by either of the bodies.

The real issue at stake is whether as proposed the Presidency Magistrates' powers should be so enlarged as to enable them to dispose of Warrant cases without either framing a charge or what is still more necessary recording any evidence. Mr. Velinkar's reputation and legal acumen are a sufficient guarantee against the vagaries of some of our Presidency Magistrates; but if he were one day to go to the Police Court and from a corner observe carefully the curt way in which the Magistrates treat not only the parties and their witnesses but the junior members of bar, I am sure he would not have written for the said clause in the way he has. If according to what he says, the Magistrate were to try warrant cases summarily, neither of the parties, according to the prevalent arbitary practices of our Magistrates, would have the slightest chance of laying the whole of his case before the Court; because what happens everyday in summary trials is that, before anybody has a chance to state his case fully, both the parties and their witnesses are asked peremptorily to step out of the witness box after the Magistrates, according to their meagre knowledge of the details of the case, have asked a few questions. Mr. Velinkar's complaint in the light of the above fact as to the "pleader examining briefly or at length according to his lights" falls to the ground, inasmuch as the pleader very seldom gets a chance of doing so. Mr. Velinkar asks whether it is possible for the legislature to introduce such a drastic change on such a vital point as if by a side wind. He also says that he, for one, does not think so and places his reliance on the statement of the objects and reasons for the proposed amendment. If my learned friend will recapitulate the experience, a very sad one, which people connected with the press have of the statements of objects and reasons of the Press Act and the way it is being administered he would not, as he says, be fortified in his conclusion. His argument that the Magistracy is a hardworked body fails to convince me, considering the fact that the hardest-worked Magistrate scarcely puts in more than one hundred hours in a whole month. He says with regard to this that the Magistrates, particularly at Mazagaon, have to try nearly 30 to 40 Penal Code cases a day, but therein he ignores two very important facts, that the majority of these cases are assault and insult cases; some of which are compounded out of Court and in some of which a gentle pressure is brought to bear by the Magistrates upon the parties and the pleaders concerned. Does he now know the other fact of one Presidency Magistrate nearly everyday disposing of cases before half-past two. If, according to the last part of Mr. Velinkar's letter, Mr. Athavle's work was very heavy, was it not his duty to intimate so to the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ask to be relieved of some of his work, which could be disposed of by the abovementioned Magistrate? Mr. Velinkar seems to make a grievance of the increasing number of the legal gentlemen and their representing parties. Does he, in an ignorant country like ours, where hardly 5 per cent., of the people know what their rights and liabilities are, wish the remaining 95 per cent., of the masses to be left totally to the caprices of Magistrates? What price the Magistrates themselves wasting the Court's time and the public money by plunging into the midst of a case, asking questions on the very scanty materials before them, instead of allowing the pleaders on both sides to put their cases fully and properly? I do not for a moment mean that the Magistrate should be an automaton. He is there to find out the truth all the same, but there are limitations to his interruptions and questions.

I now come to sub-clause 4 of Section 362, in order to convince my friend of the dangers and pitfalls attending the proposed amendment. In the first instance the Magistrates, merely on the information before them, will have to make up their minds with regard to the sentence, which in the case of police prosecutions is practically nil. Supposing in a criminal prosecution for a criminal breach of trust, theft, etc. of a trifling amount, the Magistrate makes up his mind to try the case summarily; will he at the conclusion of the trial think himself justified in passing a non-appealable short sentence when it is brought to his notice that the man had two or three previous convictions? Will Mr. Velinkar show me any section in the Criminal Procedure Code empowering a Magistrate to retry the case and record evidence because in the light of previous convictions the Magistrate wants to inflict a heavier sentence. The Criminal Procedure Code does not allow previous convictions to be made known to the Magistrate before the man is convicted, in order not to prejudice his mind. Will there be dots on the charge sheets to indicate the same and thus render one more very important section inoperative? Again, the accused, according to the most elementary principles of justice must be given the chance of knowing the precise charges that he has to meet, and this will not be the case if the Magistrate is permitted to proceed with the case without framing a charge. Does not Mr. Velinkar know the way of framing a charge prevalent in the Bombay Police Courts? All that the Magistrate says is that the accused is charged under a particular section, the mere telling of a single sentence hardly taking five seconds. Besides the framing of the charge gives the accused a right further to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses. Is Mr. Velinkar prepared to deny that this valuable right will not be lost to the accused if the proposed amendment is carried? It is a strange irony of fate that when time and again Judges of the various High Courts have deplored the insufficiency of records even in summary trials, the legislature at one fell sweep wish to introduce a drastic change, such as would rob millions of his Majesty's subjects of the right of resorting to a higher tribunal to test the legality and the propriety of the Magistrate's decisions. Amendments are meant principally to remedy flaws and short-comings of an enactment which have been found out by eminent lawyers and judges in their everyday experience. They are certainly not meant to curtail or infringe the rights of citizens. In this case the amendment will certainly be a dangerous peril. Even under the amended section, I submit, no Magistrate can prevent a Counsel from asking questions in detail or prevent witnesses from having their say. Where is the saving of time? Do the Magistrates even at present record evidence in extenso? A High Court Judge or a Small Causes Court Judge may note down the essential answers, but it is too much to expect even this much from a Presidency Magistrate. Practically in very few cases have the Magistrates to record evidence in extenso and if justice is desired with despatch (?) then I think the demand of the Vakils' Association to give one shorthand clerk to the Magistrate is the best means to an end. Justice cannot and must not be allofed to be slipshold and for Heaven's sake do not let it be sacrificed to the despatch bogey.—Yours, etc.

JEHANGIR B. PATEL,
Barrister-at-Law.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

GWALIOR EXHIBITIONS.

PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GWALIOR, Feb. 20.

Great preparations are being made at Gwalior for the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which is to be opened on the 11th March. A special feature of this year's exhibition will be the display of the varied and vast economic resources of the State—Agricultural forest and mineral, like the two recent exhibitions of Bombay and Madras. Special encouragement is being given to the manufacturers of articles hitherto supplied by enemy countries, works of fine arts, and ladies' work. Archaeological and educational exhibits, are included, while, for the first time, an exhaustive collection of indigenous medicinal drugs will be exhibited.

The Gwalior Spring Race Meeting will also be held during the exhibition season and already there are indications that there will be a large gathering at Gwalior in March. A special sub-committee has been entrusted with the work of organizing amusements for visitors.

All-India hockey matches and wrestling are some of the sports of the principal events of the season.

The methods of commercial farming for which the Gwalior State offers vast possibilities, will be demonstrated in a big farm covering an area of several acres, where a varied collection of big and useful machines of the American type have been brought together. Entries for the exhibition close on the 6th March.

INCURSIONS OF HILL MEN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 20.

A correspondent to the "Rangoon Times" writing on the recent Chin rising, says Mr. J. M. Wright Superintendent, Chin Hills, was wounded by the Chins, but is doing well now. At the time of the first outbreak there were about thirty sepoys of the Military Police post at Haka. In addition to three Assistant Superintendents there were four other Superintendents

Between Haka and Falam communication was cut off by trees being placed over trees. Special measures were adopted to protect the Europeans and women in Haka. On receipt of news Major Burn of Monywa and the Military police column proceeded forthwith to Haka. Europeans were escorted to a place of safety and further detachments of the military police arrived from other quarters. tary police arrived from other quarters. One sepoy was killed and five wounded in Burn's columns. Tribesmen took to the hills, and roads to Falam were reopened and things made safe. Punitive columns were sent out. Seven Indian soldiers were wounded and one killed in one of the punitive columns which was in charge of the superintendent who was also wounded. Pacification is now proceeding satisfactorily

UNIVERSITY FOR TRAVANCORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 21.

In opening the University Committee yesterday the Dewan made a lengthy speech in the course of which he narrated the circumstances which brought the committee existence. He referred to the momentous changes which introduced university education to India explaining in detail the policy underlying the Government of India's resolution dated Feb. 21st, 1913. Allusion was then made to the sanction given for the establishment universities at Patna, Benares, as also to the proposals under consideration providing separate universities for Burma and Central Provinces. The Dewan then quoted passages from Lord Hardinge's speech delivered when laying the foundation of the Benares university in which he said it was declared the policy of the Government of India to multiply the number of universities in India. The Dewan then explained the prospects of a university for Travancore. The Dewan said: "Travancore is practically a homogeneous country with a history and tradition all its with with clear cut physical and ethnic features which distinguish it from the neighbouring British Indian districts. It is nothing but proper that she should attempt complete her educational system by the creation of a university adapted to her own special requirements and activities".

A serious outbreak of rinderpest is reported in the Insein district of Rangoon.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bill Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks,

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 21.

The disturbance in the south has given widespread but light rain on the coast between Nellore and Trivandrum. Condition are slightly unsettled also in Baluchistan and central parts of the country.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in south Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.925	Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.6	"
Dew Point	64.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.658	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do.	70.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW.NW.N.	
Movement of Wind do do	206	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8dll.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8dll.	
	Feb	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	21	m 8	6	24	0	21	m 3	1	20	9
		9	35a	26	9		2	27a	18	0
Fri	22	m 9	12	24	7	22	m 3	49	19	11
		10	14a	27	4		3	20a	17	8
Sat.	23	m 10	2	25	4	23	m 4	26	19	1
		10	47a	27	9		4	2a	17	5
Sun.	24	m 10	42	26	6	24	m 4	57	18	4
		11	16a	28	0		4	38a	17	2
Mon.	25	m 11	17	26	7	25	m 5	4	17	8
		11	42a	28	1		5	9a	17	0
Tues	26	m 11	48	26	11	26	m 5	48	17	2
							5	37a	16	11
Wed.	27	m 0	6	28	1	27	m 6	11	18	10
		0	16a	27	2		6	3a	17	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
M	21 (Thursday)	7h. 5m	6h	41m
Tu	22 (Friday)	7h. 4m	6h	42m.
W	23 (Saturday)	7h. 3m	6h	42m.
Th	24 (Sunday)	7h. 3m	6h	42m
F	25 (Monday)	7h. 2m	6h	43m
Sa	26 (Tuesday)	7h. 1m	6h	43m.
Su	27 (Wednesday)	7h. 1m	6h	43m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d:	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918.	4	1	22.0	p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.0	p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	28.9	p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st February 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature above normal in the west Punjab. Night temperature is above the average in the south-west.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen generally and is now about normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and west Rajputana. Humidity is above normal in lower Sind and below it in upper Sind and north Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and in the southern half of the division humidity is above normal. With some exceptions night temperature is above the average.

The Konkan.—The sky is clear and the air drier than usual in the north Konkan. In the south the sky is lightly clouded and day temperature is slightly above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature in defect in the south of the division; night temperature is above the average at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the Punjab have passed away, but the disturbance from the west is affecting Baluchistan, Sind and west Rajputana where skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The unsettled weather in the Bay has given light rain on the Madras coast and a fall of 0.70 inch at Trivandrum and is less marked to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a.m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure: 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Feb.)	77.7	58.1	33	..	3.81	—5.05
Jask	76.5	59.4	91	..	2.46	—0.52
Do (th Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th Feb)	77.5	65.1	56	..	0.16	—2.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	79.8	55.7	45	..	0.14	—0.92
Rawalpindi	71.8	41.2	57	..	4.50	—0.99
Lahore	75.3	45.3	73	..	0.15	—2.12
Hissar	78.1	46.2	67	..	0.53	..
Ambala	77.9	49.3	53	..	1.14	—3.18
Delhi	76.5	55.2	53	..	0.53	—1.67
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	81.7	53.1	54	..	1.00	—0.27
Mainpuri	82.4	50.6	65	..	0.52	—3.47
Jhansi	82.8	53.8	55	..	0.09	—1.28
Cawnpore	82.4	54.3	52	..	0.42	—1.20
Allahabad	85.4	54.8	48	..	0.39	—1.46
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	83.9	58.4	36	..	0.02	—0.77
Karachi	76.6	63.0	87	..	0	—1.14
Ajmer	78.8	50.6	48	..	0.25	—3.75
Jalpore	81.3	56.1	36	..	0.23	—0.84
Kotah	84.6	57.0	45	..	0	—0.78
Mount Abu	69.0	55.4	29	..	0.12	—0.86
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	84.6	51.1	62	..	0	—0.36
Dwarka	86.0	60.9	67	..	0	—0.62
Veraval	82.6	58.5	54	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	87.1	49.0	25	..	0	—0.43
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	55.4	68	..	0	—0.43
Surat	90.9	60.5	49	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	91.8	62.2	44	..	0	—0.33
Deesa	88.0	53.9	37	..	0	—0.44
Neemuch	82.3	56.8	39	..	0	—0.66
Indore	87.9	55.1	44	..	0	—0.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	62.3	41	..	0.96	—1.06
Saugor	86.0	56.8	35	..	0	—1.85
Hoshangabad	88.5	61.8	52	..	0.01	—1.44
Khandwa	94.2	63.6	44	..	0.04	—0.98
Akola	94.9	65.5	55	0.05	0.18	—1.44
Amraoti	91.3	66.8	51	0.04	0.07	—1.60
Nagpur	91.7	64.9	58	..	0.16	—1.78
Chanda	91.7	62.0	67	..	0.07	—1.59
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	70.5	63	..	0	—0.55
Ratnagiri	85.7	68.9	45	..	0.99	+0.30
Marmugao	87.2	69.7	81	..	5.95	+4.76
Karwar	91.5	66.3	77	..	1.10	—0.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.6	57.2	30	..	1.40	+0.58
Ahmednagar	89.0	56.2	44	..	3.00	+1.73
Poona	91.0	59.2	51	..	3.87	+2.75
Sholapur	90.3	66.3	46	..	0.65	—0.85
Bijapur	89.5	67.2	59	..	1.11	—0.12
Belgaum	86.0	61.7	65	..	5.69	+3.76
Aurangabad	90.3	67.2	25	..	0.38	—0.79
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.4	64.2	63	..	0.14	—0.92
Hyderabad	87.6	63.9	89	..	2.29	+0.84
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.3	74.3	78	..	2.41	—0.93
Calicut	86.7	73.9	82	..	7.27	+0.92
Cochin	88.7	74.8	78	..	15.31	+6.20
Colombo	85.1	69.2	87	..	19.55	—3.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.7	70.2	93	..	12.19	+5.59
Bellary	91.3	65.5	70	..	2.72	+0.49
Cuddapah	90.2	71.3	86	..	5.44	+0.69
Madras	84.1	71.1	96	0.19	24.21	+1.99
Bangalore	86.5	60.1	84	..	2.41	—1.29
Coimbatore	91.2	66.8	80	..	7.12	+1.87
Trichinopoly	89.2	66.2	80	..	7.61	—1.23
Negapatam	82.7	74.2	78	..	37.36	+8.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st February, 1918, was 30.139 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 9 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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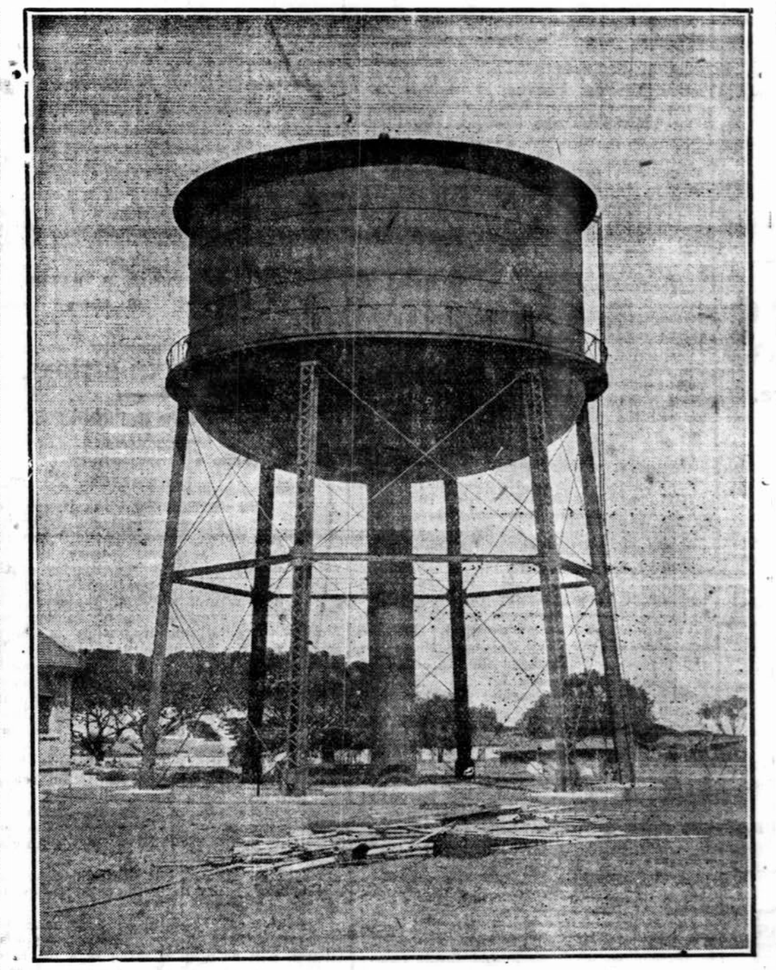

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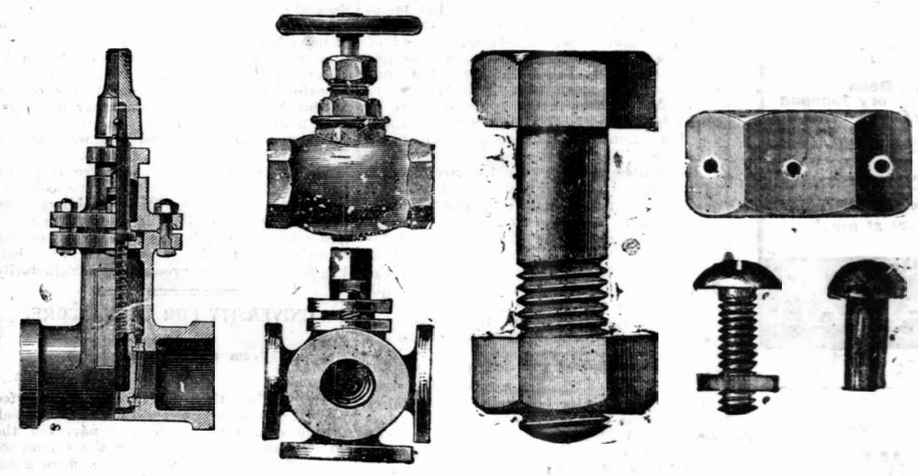

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